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Building contractor Hillebrand makes houses into homes



Herbert Hillebrand with a model of his 'Wohnpark'. Behind him are the first houses of the complex he has designed and built. (Photo: H.J. Multhaup)

Herbert Hillebrand walks proudly through the new style of living, the Wohnpark, that he has created in Ahe, stops to talk with a workman and every now and again bends down to pick up some paper.

The man who built this 70 million-Mark project literally supervises everything himself. And this omnipresence is partly the secret of his success.

It is a success from which one day 800 families will profit when they find a new house and home in the Ahe Wohnpark or estate. There are not many places where the surroundings are more beautiful and the living more comfortable today.

What is unique about Herbert Hillebrand's project is the luxury he offers his tenants for their leisure and pleasure hours. They can swim in their own pool (25 by 9 metres), they can enjoy ten-pin bowling and German skittles, play tennis on their own courts and glide across their own ice rink.

The most astounding thing about this project is the rents what will be charged. Hillebrand is asking between 3 Marks 90 and 4 Marks 90 per square metre. Communal facilities are at no extra charge.

Moreover these low rents will be guaranteed for ten years apart from imponderables such as inflation. Hillebrand said: "As far as possible rents will be pegged."

He explained: "Tenants have to put up with price increases of up to ten per cent". If economic conditions in the next ten years follow the same pattern as in the past ten years then salesman and banker Herbert Hillebrand sees no danger that his guarantee will not be fulfilled.

Hillebrand has shown in Ahe how cheaply and how well it is possible to build houses today. It is possible as long as the site is not excessively expensive, cheap long-term credit (he obtained 6.5 per cent) can be obtained and companies can accept tenders for long-term work. Herbert Hillebrand put two million Marks into the project himself.

Hillebrand's tenants are able to have a say in the design of the buildings. Non-supporting walls can restyled. Custom-made floors can be laid and if the tenant should wish ten-Mark wallpaper can be hung.

A large play area is provided for children, the swimming pool has three sauna baths and the tennis courts are flood-lit.

The five-lane bowling and skittle alleys are in operation 24 hours a day. Each block has a communal reception room with bar stools, easy chairs, a refrigerator and stereo equipment.

Tenants who wish to use the room for a party are able to do so by posting a notice to this effect. At an extra cost of 35 Marks underground garages provide sufficient space for all tenants' cars.

Herbert Hillebrand is building for the future, his own included. He is convinced that sooner or later the supply of housing will exceed demand. He said: "Even so I will still be able to rent out accomodation since I offer quality and comfort."

He has given consideration to increased leisure hours. His motto is: "Living for its own sake is not enough. Enjoying it is what counts."

This praiseworthy idea has obviously proved popular with the first hundred families in the scheme. The women have shopping facilities, a supermarket, a hairdresser and a general shop.

Children are catered for with a primary school in Ahe, a Hauptschule in Borendorf five miles away and two high schools in Bergheim, four miles away.

One woman tenant remembers: "When we first read Mr. Hillebrand's advertisement in the newspaper, we just didn't believe it."

Herbert Hillebrand began building ten years ago. At first he worked on the principle of keeping the risks to a minimum and not biting off more than he could chew, but in time his projects became more and more ambitious.

He has already completed a Wohnpark housing 61 families. His wife is engaged on building another such about three miles away from Ahe. More are to come.

A number of municipal building and public works committees have come to scrutinise the Ahe project. Herbert Hillebrand said: "I have been offered sites cheaply even in the Ruhr."

Thorsten Scharnhorst

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 4 November 1970)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Polish Treaty marks first step on the road to reconciliation



There can be no going back now, not even by another government. The signing of the treaty with Poland by Chancellor Brandt and Polish Premier Cyrankiewicz and Foreign Ministers Scheel and Jedrychowski on 7 December has forged a political reality that cannot be altered by anyone without causing considerable damage for both sides.

This, then, is the undeniable significance of the Warsaw agreements finalised after several months of negotiations.

Without a shadow of doubt the treaty represents the end of an era. Whether it will mark a fresh start of any lasting importance remains to be seen.

As yet the Poles and the Germans have not come to terms with the past but for the first time a genuine attempt is at least being made.

The terrible burden of history has evidently paralysed the main characters. The official signature at Radziwill Palace, Warsaw, took place in an atmosphere of quiet, simplicity and earnest.

The ceremony, which differed considerably from other, similar ceremonies, was an unerring reflection of political reality and the present situation. There is as yet no conviction that reconciliation between this country and Poland will be as successful as reconciliation with France was.

To this day opinions differ both in this country and elsewhere as to whether Bonn is right and justified in recognising the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western frontier at this stage.

The Poles too are having endless difficulty in feeling the act of bridge-building to be a matter of course, let alone in putting it into practice. Shades of the past mentioned again by Willy Brandt in Warsaw.

Even so, at this historic hour the government and ruling coalition deserve respect for laying promising foundations for reconciliation between Germans and Poles in the face of the most ferocious resistance after vain attempts over the last twelve years. They have summoned up courage not shown by their predecessors.

At the same time the expellee Germans who forfeited their homes and were forced to make a fresh start in this country also deserve our respect.

There can be no doubt that the Chancellor did not find it easy to sign the treaty in Warsaw – any more than the expellees are finding it easy to wave goodbye to their former homes.

So it is that the Warsaw treaty can and will only live on the strength of the future. Will the many hopes of families being reunited be fulfilled? Will unrestricted tourist traffic to the former German Eastern territories commence?

The answers to these two questions will soon show whether or not Poland is not only willing but also able to provide the Social and Free Democrats in Bonn with arguments to weather the storms raised by the Opposition and a section of the general public.

At all events party-political battles will continue to rage, including the dispute as to whether the Warsaw treaty is constitutional or not. It may well also be that developments in Berlin will later bring influence to bear on ratification of the agreement.

Fundamental agreement in the form of a treaty between Poland and this country was long overdue. Indeed, the settlement occupies a special position within the framework of the Eastern policies of the Brandt-Scheel administration.

Were reconciliation between the two countries to prove a real success the repercussions would by far transcend the relationship immediately involved. They would probably affect relations between the two halves of divided Germany.

The Warsaw treaty is not an act of renunciation; it is one of common sense. To this extent the Chancellor is right.

Whether or not policies of understanding and cooperation will be sufficiently evident and effective to abate doubt and mistrust in this country will, however, depend not only on Willy Brandt and the coalition but also, indeed mainly, on the other side.

Hans J. Kranz

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 8 December 1970)

IN THIS ISSUE

Chancellor Willy Brandt and Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz signed the German-Polish Treaty on 7 December at Radziwill Palace in Warsaw. Also present were the two Foreign Ministers, Walter Scheel (far left) and Stefan Jedrychowski (far right). (Photo: dpa)

Treaty with Poland provides sound basis for peace

It is no use assessing the treaty with Poland just signed in Warsaw by Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel on the basis of the gains and sacrifices made by the two sides.

The Polish undertaking in certain cases to allow Polish citizens of German stock to migrate to this country does not, for instance, form part of the treaty.

Warsaw is only prepared to grant exit permits of its own free will in co-operation with the German Red Cross. Had it not been for the improvement in relations with Bonn, though, it is unlikely that Poland would ever have been prepared to make even this gesture.

The main aspect of the treaty is the frontier question. It too cannot be evaluated in terms of profit and loss. Poland has gained nothing that it was not allowed to take over 25 years ago by the signatories of the Potsdam Agreement and subsequently expressly acknowledged as its rightful possession even by France.

Poland's territorial gains thus enjoy the good will of all this country's allies, Bonn long having reserved the right to lodge its claims in the event of a major peace settlement.

The general peace treaty is becoming an increasingly less likely political prospect and no German government, whether left- or right-wing, has been able to make any serious attempt to underscore claims to the former German Eastern territories.

In the Bonn Bundestag the Opposition too appreciates the Polish desire to be freed for good from the traumatic prospect of a fresh population resettlement.

The further importance of the treaty is to be found in its significance for peace in Europe as a whole. Without frontier agreements between Bonn and Warsaw there can be no coming closer to a lasting peace.

This point is not only made in the Bonn-Moscow treaty of 12 August last. It is obvious for anyone with eyes to see that it is contained in treaties with this country's Nato allies for the defence of existing frontiers.

There can be no question of a choice between commodities such as peace and the right to a desire to re-establish a state of affairs belonging to the historical past.

Historical frontiers have altered not only as far as this country is concerned but also for others, particularly Poland.

The political reasons for, and legal claims to, the territory lost by Poland to the Soviet Union are by no means the same as the legal justification for the advancing of Polish frontiers deep into territory that was German for six or seven hundred years.

East of the Narev and the Bug the overwhelming majority of the population never was Polish. They were Ukranians, White Russians and Lithuanians. This made the Poland of old a "nation

Continued on page 2

A new page in German-Polish history

It is, perhaps, worth remembering that signing the treaty with Poland cannot have come easily to Chancellor Brandt any more than it would have to any other head of government. The signature represents a departure from an era of post-war German history and thought.

It has meant parting company with the idea that this country's position is at bottom only temporary and might somehow still change. Advocates of this kind of wishful thinking no longer have any justification.

This, nothing more and nothing less, is what the treaty means. Maybe we ought now to think first and foremost about what lies ahead for Germans and Poles in the years to come.

The treaty is not yet in force but it already looks as though full diplomatic relations will be established following ratification. Stipulations such as prior diplomatic recognition of the GDR have not yet been made by Poland.

If diplomatic links are forged the two countries will have come yet closer together, and if one step follows another in this way signing the treaty will have been fully justified.

(Handelsblatt, 8 December 1970)

■ HEALTH RESORTS

North Sea and Baltic spas emphasise winter holidays

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

The "second season" has started for resorts on the Federal Republic's North Sea and Baltic coastline. The season lasts well into the winter, something that would never have been foreseen just a few years ago.

The slogan that a winter holiday by the sea is twice as good for your health, was not invented by the manager of a spa but is the result of recent medical research and experience with patients.

Doctors and experts on spa therapy have proved after long years of tests that a seaside holiday in winter is the ideal treatment for a number of sicknesses. These include respiratory infections, allergies, skin diseases and childhood diseases and a winter by the sea is good for convalescence.

According to doctors, taking a health cure in the bracing air of a coastal town in winter depends solely on what clothes are worn. Climatic effects at the coast in winter are more marked than inland and of a completely different kind from in the mountains.

Ultra-violet rays from the sun are effective even when the day is overcast. In addition winter days on the coast are on average three to five degrees warmer than inland, thanks to the Gulf Stream.

The Bundesbahn and tourist associations have got together again to provide cheap package tours. Managers of spas, hotels and boarding houses have lowered their prices by up to thirty per cent. Travel agencies and spa associations have complete programmes of what is available at Federal Republic spas.

The bathing centres that carry on through the winter with programmes of entertainment apart from spa treatment are, on the North Sea: Borkum, Norderney, Heligoland, Büsum, Sankt Peter-Ording, Wyk auf Föhr, and Sylt. On the Baltic there is Travemünde, Timmendorf and Grömitz. At these spas the spa facilities are open the whole year through for visitors to the spa. There is hot and cold sea water baths, spa water for drinking, inhalations, steam baths, massages, treatment in water and therapeutic gymnastics.

The East Frisian islands, seven in all, which have beaches almost three miles in length have a special quality for toning up the body during winter. At Borkum there are 3,000 beds available for visitors, a new heated bath, modern spa facilities, concerts and other entertainments for visitors.

Nordeney is the oldest North Sea spa resort. The spa has 2,000 beds and has one of the largest seawater baths in the country, modern spa facilities and an attractive spa centre where guests can find entertainment, including radio and television rooms. There is an almost five-mile-long promenade, indoor tennis, golf, riding, also a riding hall and gymnasiums.

The rate for a seven-day stay at this modern spa in a room with breakfast and including the spa tax would be 91 Marks, children between 4 and 9 are offered a 20 per cent reduction.

The smaller spas at Spiekeroog, Baltrum and Wangerooge also remain open during the winter and have in the spa facilities seawater baths and modern spa buildings. Langeoog has such facilities under construction.

In the middle of the North Sea the red cliffs of Heligoland rise up out of the sea, famous for its mild winter climate. In the middle of winter it is possible to swim there in the open air. The island has can offer 1,000 hotel beds for visitors and has very lively programme of entertainment. There are many spa facilities and the visitor can "fill up" on clean sea air. There is here one supreme advantage — there are no motor cars.

The coastal spas at Cuxhaven, Büsum and Sankt Peter-Ording are being visited each year by more and more people. At these resorts there are many spa facilities as well as an entertaining programme for visitors including the "Grogstunde", or grog hour.

Büsum has 1,000 beds available for visitors and a modern seawater bath with artificially induced waves. Sankt Peter-Ording is the only spa on the North Sea coast that can boast a health spring. This spa, surrounded by sea, woods, dunes and a marsh has 800 beds available for visitors.

Sylt, the world famous island and Westerland are strong magnets for visitors during the winter months. There are at Westerland alone 6,000 beds available for holidaymakers, as well as every kind of facility for rest, relaxation and a return to good health. There are seawater baths, a modern spa centre with many facilities for treatment, as well as apartments to suit every taste and fine shops for the inveterate shopper. There is a well-organised entertainment programme, including daily concerts, theatre, lectures, variety shows, sport, trips round the island, a gambling casino and dance halls.

At other resorts on Sylt there are at least a further 3,000 beds to accommodate visitors. At Wenningstedt and Kampen there is a particularly lively time to be had during the winter months.

On Amrum the settlements of Wittdün, Nebel and Norddorf offer over 1,200 beds for winter holidaymakers, spa cures and entertainment while the "children's isle" Föhr, the small comfortable spa town of Wyk offers 2,000 "warm" beds and a new indoor seawater swimming with artifically produced waves.

On the Baltic coast Travemünde, Timmendorf and Grömitz are well suited for winter tourists but in the smaller Baltic resorts winter visitors are also given a hearty welcome.

The top resort on the Baltic coast is internationally famous Travemünde with 2,000 beds for visitors in the winter, indoor seawater swimming pools, a spa centre, a casino for gambling, bars and fifteen hotels and boarding houses open through the winter.

In winter too Travemünde is the wide-world's rendez-vous. The programme of entertainment is changed each week, special music is provided for spa health seekers and the manager holds his grog hours every week as well as discussion group evenings for guests during the winter.

Nearby is elegant Timmendorf with its impressive spa centre and 2,000 winter beds. It has three swimming baths with seawater, sauna baths and two spa houses. There is also a programme of entertainment for the winter. For exercise there is an over three-mile long beach promenade.

At the quiet resort of Scharbeutz there is a hinterland rich in woods and forests and a new indoor swimming-pool with seawater and waves, a spa house and a sauna with a seawater dip.

Grömitz has 1,200 beds for the wintering guests, three seawater baths nearby including a large indoor seawater pool, a spa house, sauna, Kneip centres, a centre for spa tourists with reading and television rooms, as well as several modern apartments.

Laboe on the Kiel Bight also has a new indoor pool.

Otto Kretschmer

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 8 November 1970)

Spas are having to re-think and in some cases reconstruct with the latest therapeutic treatment, and some are doing so spectacularly. In the past two years modern movement therapy centres have been opened in Bad Salzuflen and Bad Oeynhausen. Heart, circulation and lungs are toned up with bicycle training. (Photo: Staatsbad Oeynhausen)

New incentives to forge new spas' image

Things are not looking so rosy and bright for spas and health resorts in this country. In 1968 there was a considerable reduction in the number of people who visited spas as a result of the economic recession the country experienced. The reduction was never completely reversed and now there is another threat to the well-being of the spas.

The rise in wages and prices has meant that many resorts and spas are now in the red. There seems no indication that they will be able to wipe out the deficits in the near future especially as wide-spread investment is necessary.

How to escape from this dilemma was the main theme at the 66th Federal Republic Spas conference in Bad Harzburg. New and unpopular measures, it seems, will have to be taken.

Prices will have to be increased next year. The fees charged so far have never been sufficient to cover costs.

It is not yet possible to say what effect this will have. Each resort will have to decide its own price increase according to the conditions that obtain locally. Nor will it be possible to guarantee that the new prices will be binding for the whole season.

New incentives have been intro-duced in the hope of forging a new image of spas as centres for preventive medicine and recuperation, and as places where general therapy is supplemented by specialist treatment.

Tidal baths are springing up everywhere. They are an important part of balneotherapy and an added source of income.

Criticism has been levelled at this development since tidal baths are often of less therapeutic value than other forms of treatment.

The system of active therapy at spas where much of the responsibility for the success of treatment is placed fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the patient himself is becoming a more important part of the whole programme of spa therapy.

But even in this sphere there is a warning that a spa patient may be given so much running, gymnastics, cycling and swimming to do that he is once again forced to follow a plan which leaves little time for individual freedom.

(DIE WELT, 30 October 1970)

■ SPORT

Sport film festival held at Oberhausen

Frankfurter Allgemeine

At the Oberhausen sport film festival more than a hundred films were screened in three days, starting at nine in the morning and ending at three the next morning.

Hitchcock, Buster Keaton and Howard Hawks, also examples of the home-grown product such as Arthur Maria Rabenalt's "Riding for Germany" conveyed to viewers in the city hall some idea of the varied uses to which sport can be put in full-length films.

The last festival, two years ago, made it clear that there is no such thing as the full-length sports movie as a genre. At this year's festival, which was only the second of its kind, the organisers tried to collect together all good films with any bearing whatsoever on sporting topics.

Elsewhere there do appear to be a few interesting films on sporting topics but in this country, one could only conclude, there have not been any for more than a decade.

Even a festival debate brought the participants no further than the realisation that producers and directors in this country are just not interested in sport and its political and social relevance. There is simply no market for it, one argument ran.

The second Oberhausen sports film festival confirmed the impression conveyed by the first that the two are uneasy bedfellows. "Here we are again at a sports film without athletes," Berlin director Ulrich Schamoni lamented.

Half a dozen national coaches attended as did a couple of dozen heads and staff of university departments of physical education, though their main interest, of course, was the training film section, to which for the first time special importance had been attached.

Well-known athletes and sporting figures were nowhere to be seen. Two years ago at least a handful of top-flight athletes put in an appearance.

Athletes and sporting officials were not alone in steering clear of the film-makers on this occasion. The people of Oberhausen were also conspicuous by their absence, the city hall only being reasonably full on the final day of the festival.

Small wonder that there was a tenor of uncertainty in an industry in which no agreement can be reached on criteria and directors can not even be sure whether, let alone how they reach the general public.

The festival had a lot of footage to offer but nothing spectacular. It proved that TV films are on average better than cinema films and that they are proving first and foremost with films that bear witness to the necessary critical distance.

There is, for example, Hans Jürgen Usko's TV documentary "The Sporting Business" and Roman Brodmann's "Challenge."

Yet it is the cinema film, it was maintained at a festival debate, that stands the chance of being "critical corrective for the sports journalist" who still lacks critical distance, tending rather to be on terms of too easy familiarity with the world of sport.

Wonderful the festival may not have been, despite the good wishes of opening speaker Willi Weyer, Interior Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia and a prominent figure in the sport world's officialdom, but it was certainly interesting.



The late racing ace Jochen Rindt in Alfred Jungraithmayr's documentary film 'It's Jochen' (Photo: Alfred Jungraithmayr)

On the other hand it remains to be seen whether or not it will have had much in the way of seminal influence. Time will tell. The next festival will be held in two years' time. The beginnings of an attempt to show more than the polished surface and the exclusively wholesome aspects of the world of sport were certainly apparent.

Tom Clegg's "It's All In The Game, Isn't It" shows us thirty minutes of facial expressions of a latter-day gladiator, a professional boxer in the atmosphere of the ring.

Sylvio Lanna of Rio de Janeiro conveys an oppressive view of the naive world of Brazilian football players and their superstition in exorcising devils and blessing jerseys and socks with the aid of a crucifix.

There were the beginnings of pop sport in Ole John of Denmark's "Motion Picture." Satire and fun were the keynotes of Ole Askamm's "Motion," a three-and-a-half-minute shot of two people enjoying themselves playing badminton.

Michael Lentz supplied, in his own name, a wonderful cabaret piece on the fortunes and misfortunes of a hammer-thrower and, under the pseudonym Vlado Majic, a glimpse of the strange world of two elderly long-distance runners entitled "At the Same Pace."

The variety of subject matter ranged from mountaineering, aero sport, diving, boxing and training to the match in all its facets.

There were fine, not to say fascinating shots of mountain-climbers and parachutists in slow-motion free fall.

There was Jaroslav Sikl of Czechoslovakia's cinematographic judgement on the poor performance of the Czech team in the football World Cup tournament in Mexico, a film characterised by minute attention to detail, oppressive harshness, wisdom after the event and a shattering verdict on the ability of the team's trainer

Poland's contribution, in contrast, demonstrated the way in which a match between Gornik Zabrze, a Silesian mining town, and Rome held the entire town spellbound.

Herbert Neumann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 November 1970)

Awards

The first prize at this year's Oberhausen sports film festival was shared between the British TV documentary "It's All in the Game, Isn't It" and the Polish TV film "The Va Banque Match," each being awarded a cash prize of 5,000 Marks.

The 5,000-Mark prize for the best training film was shared equally between the Göttingen team responsible for "Gymnastics in Free Movement among Children" and the Danish "Start Tennis Right."

The nine main prizewinners included three films from this country: "It's Jochen" by Alfred Jungraithmayer, "At the Same Pace" by Vlado Majic of Essen and "Signs of the Times: The Challenge" by Roman Brodmann.

The other prizewinning films were: "Arena" (USA), "Glenec" (Poland), "Motion" (Denmark), "The Big Jump" (UDSSR), "Superstition and Football" (Brazil) and "The Golden Boys" (Yugoslavia).

(DIE WELT, 12 November 1970)

Motorcycling ace Schorsch Meier celebrates sixtieth birthday

Schorsch Meier, who was sixty on 9 November, was this country's leading motorcyclist for years. His BMW not only boasted the number one; it almost invariably came in first past the post.

Hundreds of thousands of people often cheered him on, both before and after the war, as he sped round the bends of motorcycle racing's classic European events in his own inimitable, devil may care style.

Schorsch was a thinker, a genius on two wheels, He was versatile, too, holding his own both on the racetrack and in the toughest cross-country event.

Seven times Schorsch Meier won this country's road-racing championships against opposition from the strong DKW and NSU works teams and the leading foreign manufacturers.

He bagged many a grand prix and in 1938 took home the world champion ship. In those days it was merely called the European championship but consisted of the same succession of grand prix races that today counts for the world title.

The crowning glory of his career was the senior TT win on the Isle of Man in 1939. Meier convered the distance, 260 miles round the world's most difficult circuit, in record time. But he did not retire until 1953.

Some indication of how popular he remained is that he was voted Sportsman of the Year in 1949. He was awarded the Silver Laurel by President Heuss in 1953. On retiring he devoted his time to building up a business in Munich. He now employs 200 people and Schorsch Meier is one of the most successful BMW dealers in the country.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 November 1970)



(Photo: BMW)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.80
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.60
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.60
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	RI 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.60
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.60
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.60
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Peaceful economic coexistence of America and EEC draws to a close

DIE WELT

The Americans view the Common Market entry bids by most Efta countries with frank scepticism. Allegedly expansionist EEC trade policies meet with candid criticism as increasing numbers of countries are granted the tariff preferences of associate membership in return for readier access to their home markets.

America the economic giant has come to realise that the European Economic Community is itself developing into a rapidly growing economic giant, coming to represent awkward competition and erecting tariff walls against others to boot.

The United States was expressly in favour of the EEC taking political shape. To begin with it was prepared to countenance economic disadvantages – the common tariff walls and, though unwillingly, the protectionist common agricultural policy.

It no longer is, not least because the political integration of Western Europe, which the United States hoped would bring some relief to its political and military burdens, has so far failed to materialise.

With foreign trade amounting to a meagre four per cent of GNP America is well-nigh self-sufficient, but is suddenly afraid of the competition and preparing to dig in. Fears that continual creeping inflation (the decline in purchasing power of the dollar is six per cent per annum again) may worsen the sales prospects of US goods on the home market have added fuel to the fire of protectionists' arguments.

Seeing little or no advantage in free world trade the protectionists view the EEC and Japan as opposing trade blocs that are continually expanding at the United States' expense by means of allegedly unfair methods and must accordingly be combatted.

The weapon they propose to wield is the ominous trade bill already passed by the House of Representatives and now being debated by the Senate.

It is not merely a matter of quotas for textiles and shoes. In certain circumstances the President will have no option but to erect tariff barriers for all domestic industries that are hard pressed by foreign competition on the home market.

The bill is the equivalent of a whole arsenal of thirties-style protectionist measures and reverses more than thirty years of US free trade policies.

In comparison the go-ahead for the President to reduce US customs rates by up to twenty per cent in the next GATT Kennedy round talks amounts to little more than a cursory gesture to the principles of world trade.

No trading partner of the United States will be able to rely on the President's word when he can be forced by law to go back on the tariff cuts he has just granted. Negotiations on worldwide tariff cuts would lose all credibility. The atmosphere would be just right for embittered confrontation between trade blocs.

Committed free traders lament that the struggle against this bill has been waged far too feebly by many of their number.

They fear that even industries that ought, in their own interest, to be in favour of free trade have now also been infected with the virus of protectionism.

They feel that EEC representatives have so far been far too hesitant in lodging their protests in Washington and may thereby have conveyed the impression that the bill will not lead to worldwide retaliation and not give rise to a perceptible recession in world trade.

This may be the case but protectionists in Washington assess correctly the strong tactical advantage the United States has. Four per cent is not much in comparison with the twenty-per-cent slice that foreign trade means to the Common Market.

In any trade war with the United States the EEC would come off worst. America's really soft spot is US investment in Europe. The mere threat to impose limits on it could be used as a means of combatting protectionism.

Regardless whether the bill is passed this year or by the new Congress the Common Market must prepare itself for growing criticism of its trading practices. The growing protectionist mood is not without effect on the administration.

The targets of criticism include the many agreements on associate status, the prohibitive system of duties on agricultural products and value-added tax, which is said to falsify competition.

Finance Secretary Kennedy only recently criticised the European Economic Community along similar lines.

There can be no doubt that the more or less peaceful coexistence of EEC and USA as economic blocs is nearing its end.

Hartwig Meyer

(DIE WELT, 2 December 1970)

Treaty with Poland

Continued from page 1

fondue," as Engels once put it in a letter to Marx, an artificial alloy of a country.

Nowadays Poland is a nation-state in which minorities are no longer of importance. It was not awarded German territory in compensation for territorial losses to the East, though, but – according to the Potsdam Agreement – in return for Hitler's unprovoked attack and the consequences.

Willy Brandt in Warsaw brought to mind far more effectively than a nationalist could have done the fact that the consequences included the grave injustice dealt the Germans expelled.

Poland's present nation-statehood may provide the new treaty with a better prospect of permanence than pre-war agreements ranging from Versailles, the 1925 Geneva convention on Upper Silesia and the Locarno treaties to Hitler's 1934 non-aggression pact with Poland.

All were concluded with express or tacit reservations and also left open the possibility of varying interpretations that led to vociferous disputes at the League of Nations about mutual protection of minorities and so reopened the frontier issue.

The new Warsaw treaty is final and unambiguous on the frontier issue. This is bound to come as a sad loss for many Germans from the areas in question even though most of them have long realised that there is no prospect of far-reaching changes in any treaty present or future.

The part played by the former German Eastern territories in the past remains a valuable part of German history. No one can or will expect us to forgo the heritage of Eichendorff and Schleiermacher, both Silesians, or Schopenhauer, who came from Danzig.

But everyone who is prepared to learn from history must now soberly accept its verdict, which has drawn a clear line between the past and the present and future.

Immanuel Birnbaum

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 December 1970)

Moscow still pays the piper despite Ulbricht's disappointed dirge

At short notice the Warsaw Pact has convened a consultative summit conference. The reasons would seem to be clear enough. Events connected with the recent Hungarian Party conference ostentatiously boycotted by Walter Ulbricht have shown that hitherto effective agreement within the Warsaw Pact on policy towards Germany, Berlin and Western Europe has been thrown in confusion.

In Budapest Eastern Bloc diplomats were already talking in terms of a Rumanian right wing and East German left wing within the bloc.

Conflict between the majority of Eastern Bloc countries and the GDR has become plain to see. Moscow and Warsaw have concluded treaties on vital issues with Bonn without full diplomatic recognition of the GDR as demanded by Herr Ulbricht being included in the terms of the agreements and Prague and Budapest would like to follow suit.

Ulbricht is annoyed about existing and prospective treaties with Bonn. He would like to continue to set the trend in the Eastern Bloc on all matters German and refers to the 1967 Karlovy Vary summit at which the Warsaw Pact issued a policy statement to the effect that there would be no rapprochement between the Eastern Bloc and the Federal Republic of Germany without prior recognition of the GDR by Bonn.

Since then Herr Ulbricht's ideas have evidently been overtaken by events. The GDR's position within the Eastern Bloc has been rendered considerably more difficult.

Of late East Berlin has increasingly appeared to have been relegated to the role of an inflexible outsider and Walter Ulbricht no longer to have the backing in his own socialist camp in which for so long he had his say and issued instructions and laid the blame like a schoolmarm, to Rumania with its independent foreign policy, say, or to Hungary with its economic reforms, not to mention East Berlin's role in the elimination of Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia.

Following the conclusion of the Bonn-Moscow treaty at the very latest, though, the communist regimes in Eastern Europe listened with only half an ear to East Berlin's strictures and resisted Ulbricht's tactics, which basically amount to a torpedoing of Bonn's Eastern European policy in particular and détente between Eastern and Western Europe in general.

Czechoslovakia, for instance, is evidently prepared to reach a compromise on the Munich Agreement and attach only minor importance to Berlin and recognition of the GDR.

Hungary too favours intensification of relations with this country and is not prepared to be stymied by Ulbricht. Poland also shows relatively little interest in a tough approach to the Berlin question as favoured by East Berlin.

An important factor in the GDR problem within the Eastern Bloc is undoubtedly that the GDR itself cannot play an active part in the policy of détente and rapprochement. This, of course, also explains why East Berlin is so obstinately opposed to the course of events.

At the Budapest Party congress Friedrich Ebert, ex-Mayor of East Berlin, was, when all is said and done, the only Eastern Bloc spokesman who poured fire and brimstone on the "aggressiveness of the Bonn imperialists."

It is, on the other hand, equally evident that a policy of relaxation of tension cannot be pursued by the East without the participation of East Berlin. East Berlin remains too important a partner for the socialist countries for this to be possible.

Without doubt a major aim of the latest Warsaw Pact summit will be to dissuade the GDR leaders from maintaining their fruitless attitude and to free the GDR from the risk of isolation.

The influence and repercussions of Bonn's Eastern policy on the present crisis in Eastern Europe may be self-evident but ought not to be overestimated. The Kremlin still has a complete monopoly of power in Eastern Europe and continues singlehandedly to decide the time, nature and details of political and economic ties between its Eastern European pact partners and this country.

No matter how recalcitrant and dissatisfied he may be Herr Ulbricht will have to bow to this harsh fact. *Dr Karl Rau*

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 2 December 1970)

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■ POLITICS

CDU dilute old draft manifesto

When the CDU published the draft for the new text of their action campaign for Berlin this summer they caused quite a surprise.

The revision of the original programme published in 1968 by the commission headed by Helmut Kohl and Heinrich Köppler was more far-reaching in many respects than the previous bounds of the Christian Democrats' programme and in many cases swept away so many of the old cobwebs that people on the outside looking in asked in amazement why the right wing parties were playing the role of basic opposition in Bonn.

The points they held in common with the policies of the Social Democrat-Free Democrat government coalition were far greater than the differences.

In the meantime the central committee of the CDU has been dealing with more than 7,000 expressions of opinion on the Kohl-Köppler draft from the ranks of the party and has prepared another amendment on which the parliamentary party congress will have to make the final decision at the end of January in Düsseldorf.

And the picture is no longer so clear. Official interpretations of the new amendment claim that 90 per cent of the original draft remains intact. Many alterations, deletions and the like they put down to literal corrections.

However, on closer observation it is clear that the central committee has come out in line with the harder front of opposition to the passages on the government's German and East Bloc policy. As far as domestic policies are concerned many questions of internal reform have been couched in more precise language and some have been withdrawn.

The alterations are recognisable immediately from their outline. The Kohl and Köppler commission put educational affairs at the top of the list in its draft. This was more than a mark of respect to the most important task in domestic policy. Giving education top priority is intended as a signal. Now foreign policy has taken over the top priority.

The same applies to the substance of the foreign policy discussions. As in the Berlin programme the section on German policy begins with the sentence: "Wresting freedom and unity for the German people is the main task of German policy." In the Kohl-Köppler draft there was the clause: "The right of self-determination for Germans in the German Democratic Republic and the security of free Berlin are the aim and yardstick of our German policy and determine therefore our attitude towards the question of recognition or non-recognition of the powers that be in West Berlin."

For the first time in any draft programme of the CDU there was less distancing from the question of recognition. A basic change of attitude seemed to be in the offing.

In the new text prepared by the central committee this sentence has been omitted and in the section on German and East Bloc policy many ideas and maxims of the old programme have been taken up again.

Whereas the original draft which followed Kurt Georg Kiesinger's formulation confirmed that especially in the case of Poland the demand for assured frontiers was justified, the central committee's new text no longer includes this special clause but confines itself to the formulation of definitive frontiers within the scope of a peace treaty.

If the CDU is being retrospective in its German policy its attitude towards domestic policy is one of hesitation. The weighty criticism levelled at the strong accent on social welfare policies in the original draft, particularly by economic organisations, has clearly left its mark.

The section that was headed "a social market economy as social welfare policy" has been replaced by the heading "the social market economy – basis for a free social order".

Intensification of personal initiative has been stressed far more than participation in social and economic progress. The assertion that the general economic process must be influenced by the State has been condensed into a sentence stating that "an active industrial economy policy" is part of the market economy set-up.

Whereas Kohl and Köppler stated that an increasing percentage of the gross national product devolving to public spending "is necessary" whenever the means for financing the most essential reform programmes are insufficient, the new draft says that this percentage "can be" increased.

Fiscal reform conspicuous by its absence

Specific statements on fiscal reform in the programme are no longer mentioned.

There has been no change of fronts in the discussion on worker participation. The assumption that the party's executive committee would be heavy handed on this score proved wrong. At the party conference in Düsseldorf new ground will be broken in the history of the CDU programme with a majority vote of the committee in favour of the Biedenkopf proposals (Six representatives of shareholders, four employees' delegates and two additional co-opted members on the supervisory boards of large concerns) and with the minority vote of the Katzer wing of the party that calls for equal representation of ownership, employees and management.

Doubt is also cast on several passages in the chapter on educational affairs. Whereas Kohl and Köppler put forward detailed proposals this has been toned down to the suggestion that education should be given priority by corresponding decisions on public spending to back it.

Whereas the original proposal looked to a certain extent like a carefully formulated plea for comprehensive education the impression is now given that the CDU would prefer modest improvements to the present schools system.

One sentence in the new draft will certainly give rise to a debate on principles in Düsseldorf. In the section on "Democratic order" it runs: "We reject dragging politics into private spheres under the pretext of democratisation."

This puts the theme of democracy as the CDU understands it on the agenda, particularly the attitude of the CDU secretary-general, Bruno Heck, that democracy is a style of organisation for the state but not in the same way a principle for the order of society.

As long ago as the party congress in Mainz immediately after the general election this maxim was strongly criticised particularly by the younger members of the Christian Democratic Party.

The draft plan drawn up by Helmut Kohl and Heinrich Köppler was more modern than the party. Their attempt to race ahead of the party and build new landmarks has been corrected. The new text of the CDU executive committee's programme is a purified form of the original draft.

Carl-Christian Kaiser

(DIE ZEIT, 4 December 1970)

Geldner affair highlights lobby problem in Bundestag

According to Basic Law members of the Bundestag are, in their capacity as representatives of the whole nation, not bound by contracts and directives, and are subject only to their consciences.

Any doubts there may have been about this clause in Basic Law have been bolstered by the recent Geldner affair, when an FDP member is alleged to have been offered a contract by the CSU to join their ranks for a large sum of money.

This has put the whole of the Bundestag in a kind of twilight. Discussions on the question of members of the Bundestag and any business connections they might have outside their duties to the electorate have gone so far as to include Bundestag members' commissions as advisers to business associations, private firms and other interest groups.

The insight that members of the public now suddenly have into outside affairs of members of the Bundestag has made the statutory duty of members to serve first and foremost the common good seem like a farce.

A conservative estimate in Bonn is that forty members are involved in such business deals. A not so conservative estimate says 100. Very few of these would be so spectacular as the affair of Karl Geldner, the master baker FDP Bundestag member who was offered a contract worth 100,000 Marks annually to be an adviser to a paper manufacturer on the understanding that he would leave the FDP.

The expression "contract as adviser" has many ramifications and will be difficult to define whenever definition is called for.

It may mean agreements in black and white or simply verbal agreements. It might mean a position as a full time employee with a fixed income or be limited to the status of a contact who would be paid fees for services rendered. The boundaries are fluid between what passes as legitimate, what is illegal and what is in the grey zone between.

The idea of lobbying comes from British parliamentary jargon. It implies the sounding out of members of Parliament by another member so that votes on the floor of the House and in House committees can be influenced. It is a process that has been refined over a long period and has moved from the draughty corridors of Parliament to meeting halls, hotel foyers, private homes and villas.

In Bonn there are approximately 500 people who are in the employ of various associations and large firms to watch developments in the corridors of power and rub shoulders with politicians and ministers.

Despite their bad reputation lobbyists have come to fill to an ever increasing degree semi-official functions. They are being accepted as outside helpers for ministers. In Bonn their special knowledge is respected and if carefully applied serves to counter-balance ministerial red tape.

"The pluralistic society in which we live" has forced political parties and associations into a kind of partnership that is now reflected in the Bundestag. The search for a modern-day parliamentarian is usually in vain. Every member represents various interests such as his constituency his profession, his associations and the like.

In the case of these ominous advisory contracts it is no longer a matter of lobbying in the classical style. These are cases of "inside lobbying".

Representatives of vested interests are no longer ushered into the ante-chambers of the Bundestag. They sit as members on committees, on the advisory staff of Bundestag parties, where the decisions are really taken rather than in the shadow boxing that makes up a full session.

A member of the Bundestag who sits on these committees, panels and boards and is tied from the outset by special payments can hardly claim to be "a representative of the whole nation".

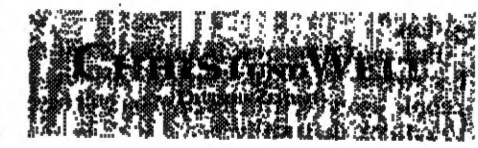
These members have removed of their own accord the basis of confidence that was entrusted to them with their mandate.

Startled by the evidence that the Karl Geldner affair has brought to light the three parties in the Bundestag are now working busily trying to get to the root of this extreme form of lobbying.

A Bundestag commission of investigation at which dirty washing is laundered in public can, as we know from the experiences of earlier legislative periods, lead to an endless palaver in which Opposition and government sling mud at each other, bringing to light misdemeanours and shortcomings. But this is clearly a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

As so often in the past when affairs such as this have cropped up during the twenty-year history of the Bundestag there has again been a call for a "code of honour" for members.

But even this would be nothing more than a palliative where a major operation is called for. No "court of honour" would



be able to prevent members of the Bundestag making cash on the side from their position and their contacts.

Hans Katzer, a CDU member and former Labour Minister, has made a more far-reaching suggestion. He suggests that it should be the duty of Bundestag members to report to the President of the Bundestag advisory contracts and similar agreements that have been offered to them for his consent.

For years the suggestion has kept cropping up in Bonn that lobbyists on the periphery of the Bundestag should be asked to show their credentials as well as members of the Bundestag revealing their vested interests. So far all efforts to bring lobbying out into the open by registration have fallen on stony ground with members themselves holding a bond of silence.

It is time to take a closer look at parliamentary democracy in other countries. Congress in America battled for a truly effective regulation in 1968. A committee in the House of Representatives and in the Senate in Washington is delineating with the help of precise guidelines the boundaries between politics and money-making.

As a result of this, for instance, congressmen are no longer entitled to ask more for speeches and articles on account of their position than other speakers or writers. If a congressman draws funds for an election campaign he is obliged to submit a detailed list of expenses to show where the money has been spent.

The success of this control procedure obviously lies in the fact the report of a deputy or senator on the interest groups he serves is not shouted from the rooftops but remains an internal matter for the House. The "confessional" makes such reports simpler while at the same time preventing deputies from undermining their duty to the electorate while serving outside interests.

Wolfgang Hönker

(CHRIST UND WELT, 4 December 1970)

■ LEGAL AFFAIRS

Cologne University sociologists and lawyers examine public's view of the law

Judges would occasionally like to know what people think of them and writers on legal affairs who criticise judges often wonder whether their readers approve of criticism of law and justice.

Or does the population on the whole have no special interest in law and justice? Are people equally bored by judges and their critics?

Only recently Professor Sarstedt, the President of the Fifth (Berlin) Penal Chamber at the Federal Court of Justice, spoke of people's general lack of interest in matters of law and justice.

Complaints of citizen's alarming ignorance of the law are common. But are they justified? We now have a more accurate picture of the situation. The legal sociology department at Cologne University – at present a loose amalgamation of sociologists and lawyers – conducted a survey last summer on the population's attitude to law and justice.

Sociologist Wolfgang Kaupen, the author of *The Guardians of Law and Order*, and Theo Rasehorn, a legal critic who is himself a district court justice, recently published the first results in Bonn.

It was high time too. As Rasehorn recently wrote, though in a different context, "The legal system is particularly backward in the field of empirical investigation."

But public interest in justice is not so backward. Professor Sarstedt and those people agreeing with his opinion will have to rethink their attitude.

"The public," Kaupen discovered, "is very interested in legal procedure and is well-informed about legal institutions and their function."

The public would even like a different legal system, one that is less distant. Alexander Mitscherlich once wrote that friendliness was not a quality that Germany considered as worthy of imitation.

That is obviously true for a section of judges and public prosecutors. Three-quarters of the people interviewed in the survey said that they thought judges were painstaking and objective but only half the sample described them as friendly and helpful.

This shows that there is a growing need for a more human style legal system. Justice must be less authoritarian, less formal and less bureaucratic. Legalistic jargon and hair-splitting obstruct better understanding between the law and the public.

A surprisingly high percentage would also prefer another style of proceedings. 54 per cent of those interviewed said that the judges should no longer wear robes and 41 per cent preferred to have proceedings taking place around a table.

A fact worthy of note is that the so-called upper classes – people high up in education, senior civil servants and executives – are far more insistent in their demands for a new style of proceedings.

The upper classes are also more likely to come into contact with the law. 72 per cent of academics occasionally have dealings with a court, compared with 59 per cent of the working population.

When questioned, "When and why have you had dealings with a court of law?" 22 per cent of the samples, predominantly housewives, were indignant at being asked such a thing or claimed with relief that they had never had any occasion to visit a court.

Part of the population still feels that it is a disgrace to come into contact with a court of law.

The public most frequently has dealings with the *Amtsgericht*, the local court. Over eighty per cent know where their *Amtsgericht* is. The *Amtsgericht* is popular, a fact that must be borne in mind by those people who want to wind up these small courts.

It is above all the lower classes that like the personal atmosphere of this small court. There should always be one in the vicinity, if possible in the same part of town.

There is some uncertainty about who does what in a trial. Most people are acquainted with the function of the defence lawyer – 92 per cent described his role adequately. 82 per cent knew that the public prosecutor prosecuted and 75 per cent that the judge presided.

But seven per cent of both upper and lower classes thought that the public prosecutor presided and only sixty per cent of the lower classes, compared with ninety per cent of the upper classes, stated that the judge presided over proceedings.

What is obviously confusing here is that in trials in this country the judge interrogates the defendant.

But what does the public think of criticisms of the law? Here again, the results were surprising. Almost eighty per cent thought that public criticism of sentences passed by a court was good, only five per cent thought that it was harmful. The overwhelming majority of those interviewed are against excluding visitors or journalists from trials.

Unfortunately the interviewers did not ask the necessary control question: "Do you believe that the temporary exclusion of the public can be necessary to the interests of the defendant or the establishment of the truth?" The majority of people would probably have answered this question with "yes" too.

This reveals the problems involved in this type of survey. People interviewed can answer "no" to a general question yet approve a specific question. Sociologists often come across this type of contradiction that can easily be explained.

Of the lower classes for example 67 per cent answered "yes" to the question whether judges should do anything to counteract general moral decadence. (The figure for the upper classes was only 31 per cent).

When specific examples of moral lax were mentioned, the lower classes, who had previously advocated stiffer penalties, were more tolerant.

Seventy per cent of the population for example know that a mother is not allowed to accommodate her adult son and his girl-friend under her roof. But an equally large number would consider punishment unjustified. Only sixteen per cent consider the mother's behaviour (grievous pandering) as morally reprehensible.

Another example is homosexuality. Although homosexual relations between adults are no longer a punishable offence, half the population still believes that this is forbidden by law. Even 41 per cent of the upper classes believed this.

But only 28 per cent of the population strongly disapprove of homosexuality. Sixty per cent would not make it a punishable offence.

When people are confronted with general concepts or emotional phrases such as moral decadence, immorality or lechery, they demand harsher penalties. When specific cases are described, allowing people to draw on their own experiences toleration and understanding are the more usual reactions.

The mass media will have to bear this in mind. In future they will have to discuss general subjects by means of specific cases.

Wolfgang Kaupen believes that the

Continued on page 5

Experts themselves know too little about sex

Sociologists, theologians, psychologists, doctors, lawyers and politicians recently attended a three-day session of the Special Committee for Penal Reform to discuss what effects pornography can have. There was no clear answer as this field has not been studied adequately by science. Opinions often differed wildly.

"The sex wave is threatening the foundations of society The institute of marriage and family life is being endangered by pornography as a manipulated and depersonalised sexual tendency. Children will pay the bill."

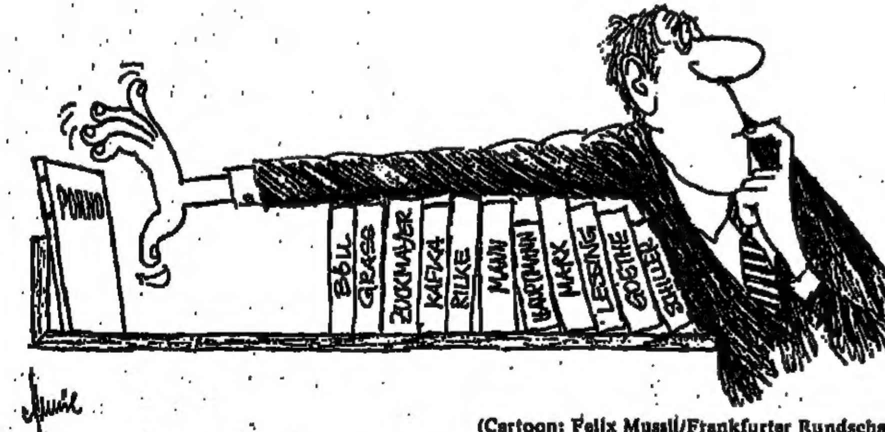
"Our modern sexual beliefs are not degenerate. After reaching a certain saturation point, neither the young nor society will take special notice of pornography. This does not influence criminal urges or the actual sociological behaviour of society. Marriage and family life remains unharmed."

These two opinions formed the extremes of the discussion before the Special Committee for Penal Reform in Bonn. Traditionalists and progressives were both represented at the session.

The problem was subdivided into seven sections: the sociological sector; the criminological; the educational; the psychiatric, forensic and pathological sphere; the theological and philosophical problems; problems of aligning legislation with general legal concepts; and, finally, the specific question of the future penal code concerning sex.

This arrangement showed how complicated and complex the question of sex in society and the law is today – and probably always has been.

The division into subjects stood the test as the three-day session showed how little research is being, and has been, conducted.



(Cartoon: Felix Mussil/Frankfurter Rundschau)

None of the speakers in the discussion failed to state that sex in the modern society has entered a new era. It was stressed that sexual awareness is adjusted to different yardsticks today than was the case at the turn of the century when moral hypocrisy often influenced thinking.

Modern sexual thinking has not however provoked any considerations in a contemporary vein in science, the classical disciplines of theology and philosophy or in criminology. If this appears to have happened it is an illusion.

In truth there are frantic efforts to come to terms with the changes in sexual thinking. This results in situations like the "incredibility of legal order" that appears at its most obvious in the ban on pornography. For a long time anyone wanting to procure pornography has been able to.

None of the speakers, not even those representing a Church, was able to deny the fact that sexual thinking had changed.

They did not even try. The Opposition, science, the two Churches, medicine, psychiatry, education, criminology and the law do not want themselves to be considered reactionary or even appear to be.

Even the committee members who are also members of the Bundestag never actually asked questions that were openly reactionary.

On the contrary. Everybody knew what an important role these urges – first discovered by Freud – play in our society. And too little is known about how we can fit this sexual drive in with our society sociologically, philosophically, theologically and by means of so many other intellectual disciplines.

But the results of this exhausting hearing were important. The question whether the legislator had to set a standard of morals and preserve them was answered with a nearly unanimous "no". Even the Catholic theologian did not want the law to intrude into a person's intimate life.

Psychiatry, sexology and sociology still do not provide an adequate basis for discussions of this subject. Sociologist Alexander Mitscherlich rightly demanded a dynamic criminology of sex in order to make a clearer definition of the legal position.

Dr Pross, a woman member of the Christian Democrats, said that none of the results of the investigation had shown that there was any latent danger for marriage and what is called love.

Even sexologist Dr Sigusch, whose sex survey among the young showed that a large number had intentionally had sexual experiences at an early age, could find no evidence to support any view that people were turning away from the principles of love, partnership and faithfulness.

The only speakers on the other side were those who feared for human beings as they are manipulable and subject to calculated exploitation.

This is another set of arguments that the Special Committee will not be able to dismiss outright.

Joachim W. Reifenrath

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 November 1970)

■ CENTREPIECE

Wuppertal and Engels'150th anniversary

Towards the end of his life Friedrich Engels once admitted that he had always played second fiddle to his friend and comrade in arms Karl Marx.

This belief still dominates the picture of Engels, the Socialist, writer and theoretician who was born in Barmen 150 years ago on 28 November.

When speaking in Wuppertal on 27 November at a ceremony marking the anniversary of the birth of the "Founder of Scientific Socialism", Chancellor Willy Brandt called Engels a charming simplifier. This is typical of the curent estimation of Friedrich Engels, the son of a Wuppertal factory owner.

He is thought of as a man who was skilled in rhetoric, the editor and testator of the towering figure of Karl Marx whom he also supported financially during his period of exile in London.

At the international Engels conference held in Wuppertal in May researchers from both East and West protested against this unflattering view.

Professor Malysh of the Moscow Institute for Marxism-Leninism claimed at the Wuppertal conference that Engels was one of the most important and most original representatives of political economics. Even some of the Professor's liberal Western colleagues agreed with this assessment.

It is a tribute to his modesty that Engels, writing in his essay *The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science* stated that the two great discoveries, the materialistic concept of history and the revelation of the secret of capitalist production by means of profit, were due to Marx alone.

It was stated at the Wuppertal conference that it was Engel's early work *Outlines of a Criticism of the National Economy* (Engels was incidentally the first person to coin the term Industrial Revolution) that first led Marx to analyse the alienation of Man from himself in the terms of a political economy in which the harmony between the interests of labour and capitalists claimed by the national economy was decisively disputed.

Even as a boy Engels was able to study his father's textile factory and the impoverished industrial workers of Elberfeld and Barmen and come to the conclusion that the acquisition of underpaid labour was the basic form of capitalist production.

In 1849 he thought the time had come for a revolution in Wuppertal, a place he often used to mock as the home of self-righteous hypocrites.

(Photo: Archiv/Staatsbibliothek Berlin)

But the agitators in Elberfeld were nationalists more than they were Communists and ordered the co-author of the *Communist Manifesto* to leave town.

With this historical background there is a certain irony in all the celebrations being organised by Wuppertal on the 150th anniversary of Engels' birth.

Apart from Willy Brandt and Science Minister Rau of North Rhine-Westphalia, Wolfgang Abendroth and Thomas Ellwein are coming to Wuppertal to speak about Engels.

They will be taking part in a discussion entitled "Friedrich Engels' picture of society and social reality in our age". Also taking part in the discussion is Iring Fetscher, the Marx specialist from Frankfurt.

The most dubious part of Engels' theories is also the most original – the attempt to apply Hegel's and Marx' dialectics of history and society to nature.

"Nature is the test of dialectics," Engels wrote. Engels wanted to replace the fixed antithesis of cause and effect and the interpretation, setting a similar system of overall interrelationships and developments for nature as for history where the differences of the classes caused progress to a new state.

The fact that Engels liked wine, women and bourgeois hunting only serves to make him more mysterious, though not less likeable.

At any rate reaction to Engels should not be as drastic as that of Tankred Dorst who, admittedly with a liberal dose of irony, ends his political revue about Engels (due to have its premiere next autumn) with the political philosopher being shot by an ape. This is a playful allusion to Engels' essay *The Ratio of Labour in the Humanisation of the Ape.*

Matthias Schreiber

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 27 November 1970)

Continued from page 4

lower classes and sections of the upper classes are harsh in their judgements only because they are not acquainted with many of the problems involved. More discriminate thinkers judge more liberally.

The interview confirmed the inclination of the elderly – observed also in electoral behaviour – to oppose reform. When asked, "Do you believe that the prison system today makes sentences more a reward than a punishment?" 32 per cent said "yes". This emotional reaction came mainly from the elderly.

That does not mean to say that the majority of people are against a more progressive penal code. 57 per cent answered "yes" when asked whether good conduct prisoners should be allowed to work unsupervised outside prison. Fifty per cent would also allow good conduct prisoners to travel home to their families at weekends.

Perhaps these figures should be treated with some scepticism. The question "Would you approve of an open prison being set up in your area?" may also meet with a positive answer from a majority of people, but reactions are different when it comes to the pinch as the example of Tamm near Asperg shows.

There was also the question of whether the person interviewed would approve of students smoking hashish at a party. Almost ninety per cent thought that this should be banned and almost the same number considered smoking hashish as very bad or rather bad.

The word hashish rouses feelings, even among members of the upper classes. The stiffening of the Opium Law planned by the government is very much in line with the public mood.

There is a danger there that political scientist Wilhelm Hennis mentioned some years ago – the undermining of a representative democracy by opinion polls. As useful as such information is, even the most well-meaning sociologist will not be able to prevent politicians from using the results to find out what people are thinking and then neglect reforms or push them in a certain direction.

The case is similar with lawyers. It would not be wrong for the law to come closer to the people but it would be wrong for a judge to keep an eye on opinion polls and justify decisions by saying, "That is what people want." This is not what the phrase "in the name of the people" means.

Werner Birkenmaier

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 19 November 1970)

Theatre and exhibitions to celebrate Engels anniversary

With 200th anniversary celebrations this year of such incomparable figures of German cultural life as Hölderlin, Hegel and Beethoven there seems to be little space for Friedrich Engels who goes against the general trend by celebrating the 150th anniversary of his birth.

The town of Wuppertal, as if desirous of immortalising Barmen-born Engels in truly dialectic fashion, raised a memorial to him in a house that also serves as a memorial to Carl Duisberg.

Documents depicting the life of a man intent upon awakening the consciousness of the working classes lie side by side with documents from the life of one of the most important representatives of heavy industry (IG Farben), as if waiting for reconciliation.

The local branch of the Communist Party, the DKP, were unwilling to embrace this bold optimism and presented its own Engels exhibition in Barmen's *Haus der Jugend* to correct the impressions that may arise from the official celebrations and as an appeal for the future, if the choice of venue is anything to go by. The Russian ambassador Tsarapkin attended the opening ceremonies.

The reaction of the Communists did credit to the town's attempts to provoke discussion on the life and importance of Friedrich Engels.

It was already clear in May at the international Engels conference in the town that these efforts were honest and subordinated to the attempt to introduce Engels to the world of today without ideological blinkers.

One of the attempts was the invitation to the East Berlin Ensemble to appear in Wuppertal and stage Bertolt Brecht's *The Days of the Commune.*

The production of Brecht's play marked the beginning of ceremonies in the town. Apart from the two Engels exhibitions there was also a ceremony attended by Chancellor Willy Brandt and a performance of Sean O'Casey's *The Star Turns Red* by the Wuppertal ensemble.

There was enough material to reflect upon Engels, and his achievements and also to consider his historical philosophy in the development of history.

At the Engels congress in May Alfred Schmidt, a pupil of Adorno and the target for violent attacks from his colleagues in the German Democratic Republic, stated the illuminating theory that historical materialism was not an ideology that incorporated future events but the only correct way to understand the past and, from this understanding, draw conclusions about changing the world.

Orthodox Marxists justifiably considered that this interpretation overstepped the limits of pure Socialisation techniques and claimed that it was a dialectic process causing men to become masters of themselves – this meant that historical materialism is no more than a means to self-conquest.

The DKP exhibition is meant to counter this renovation of a dogma that has long since become ideology. The Party excepts support from the visit of the Berlin Ensemble.

This hope proved to be justified – the audience's applause leaves no room for doubt – but it was in a negative way. All Helene Weigel's ensemble offered the audience was a demonstration of intolerable dogmatism and a routine that seemed balder to critics present than the founder of historical materialism.

Engels' demand that history must be re-studied before changing the causes of

Handelsblatt
Industriekurier

grievance, the demand for permanent revolution, seems to have been ignored by both the East Berlin Ensemble and the Federal Republic's DKP.

Willy Brandt did not find it difficult to correct his slip – perpetrated in January – when he described Engels as a "remarkable man and a charming simplifier".

Compared to interpretations of Engels penetrating to the West directly or indirectly from East Berlin, Willy Brandt's speech was almost an avowal of the progressive cause. Reaction and progress are once again separated by frontiers, not for the first time since the days of Marx and Engels.

The Wuppertal theatre's contribution to the Engels memorial year also proved this. The balanced and, for that reason, excellent Wuppertal ensemble under Hans Neuenfels staged the German premiere of Sean O'Casey's strictly Communist play *The Star Turns Red.*

Sean O'Casey obviously wrote this play in 1940 to sublimate and compensate for the failure of the transport workers' strike in Dublin in 1913 for which he bore considerable responsibility.

But what Hans Neuenfels turned the play into can only be explained with the help of a dialectical schizophrenia.

Against the background of Jürgen Dreier's abstract, metallic stage design, Neuenfels changed O'Casey's avowal of an armed working class into a formalistic style avoiding all of O'Casey's realistic forms.

He stylised the form into movements, gestures, long falsetto sounds and glissandi so that reality became a ritual action and a symbolic language remote from the true situation.

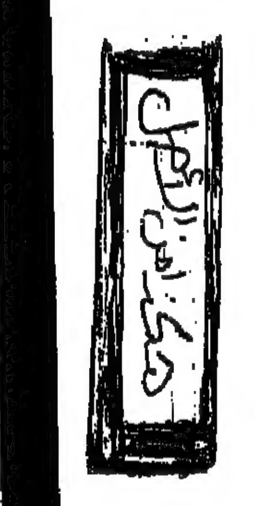
Neuenfels applied himself to the need for scenic art transcending the compulsion of the consumer society and mass production.

He devoted his talents to the growing field of art, though without wasting even one second on the self-realisation of Man when released from these compulsions.

Because of its fashionable commitment the première provided an eloquent counterbalance to the visit of the Berlin Ensemble. The alienation of Man spoken of in historical materialism is waiting to be liberated to find a new identity this side of the border too.

Ulrich Schreiber

(Handelsblatt, 1 December 1970)



WRITERS

Authors' Society sets 12-point programme

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

At the recent congress of the Society of Federal Republic Authors in Stuttgart there was wide-spread approval of Heinrich Böll's demand for an end to modesty.

During the two-day discussions designed to work out a plan of campaign, relatively quick unity was reached on the essential factors. Following this a twelve-point programme was drawn up which is to be carried out with all the means this country's writers can muster in the next two years.

1. The writers demand in conjunction with all creative artists in words, pictures and sound the right for authors to negotiate with publishing houses, broadcasting organisations and other employers. This demand corresponds to the union concept on which the Society of Federal Republic Authors was founded 18 months ago. "As creative artists, who are independent of private companies and organisations subject to public law, we demand mutual rights of negotiations for comprehensive contracts with publishing houses and Federal states."

2. As soon as the authors' levy on library lending is brought into operation as a result of an amendment to copyright law an authors's fund should be set up. Its functions would be to give social welfare benefits in acute cases, contributions to old age welfare for writers and to inaugurate working grants for authors.

3. Participants at the congress gave unanimous approval to the following decision:

There should be no withdrawal of rights granted in paragraph 27 (Library Lending Levy) and paragraph 46 (Dealing with school textbooks) in the copyright law.

Following the decision of the Publishers' committee to recommend to members that any newly granted right in the Library Levy and school book paragraphs introduced by authors should be withdrawn the congress of the Society of Federal Republic Authors recommended to its members and all other writers that they should sign no contract where such a clause is included in the small print. "Rights for which authors have fought are the property of authors."

4. Writers claim exemption from turnover tax or value-added tax as applies in France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden.

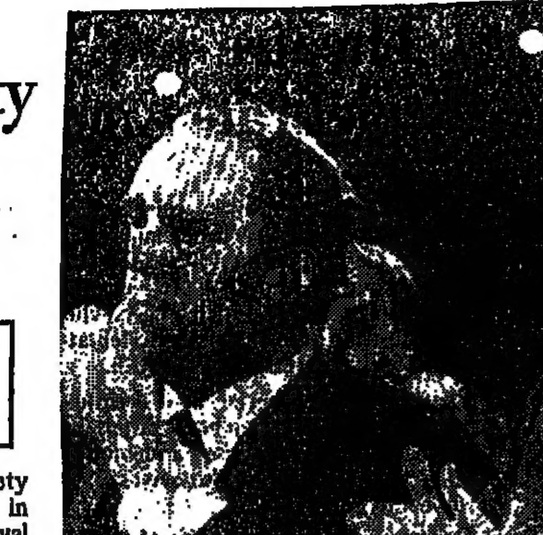
5. The conference approved the setting up of a committee representing authors of books for children and young people.

6. The Society of Federal Republic Authors works in conjunction with the group for freelance broadcasters, and the organisations representing journalists, composers, directors and people in similar positions. They are striving for a kind of contract that will set a precedent with broadcasting organisations for a type of wage tariff agreement.

7. The national committee has received the assignment from the congress to step up its efforts to bring about a bilateral copyright agreement with nations that do not belong to the Berne agreement (in particular Russia) in conjunction with the union-organised International Writers Guild.

8. As soon as financial means permit the national committee should put for-

Continued on page 7



Willy Brandt, Günter Grass and Heinrich Böll at the writers' congress in Stuttgart (Photo: Jörg-Peter Maucher)

Authors consider trade unionism

Self-awareness among Federal Republic authors has grown up in an astonishingly short space of time. Their Society now numbers approximately 3,000 members including all authors who have made a name for themselves.

They realise that nevertheless they form only a relatively small circle of working people, but on the other hand they are in no doubt how important their activities are for society.

They are all loners but they realise that even as such they have to form a unified front.

Our authors have noted with satisfaction the successes they have already achieved including the more or less certain implementation of social welfare benefits and the amendments to copyright law. As confirmation of the justice of the path they have taken they can rightly point to the extraordinary interest the public has shown in their first major conference and all the more so because on this occasion a Federal chancellor spoke to the authors for the first time.

Right up to the last press conference the atmosphere at the first congress of the 18-month old Society of Federal Republic Authors (VS) in Stuttgart was matter of fact.

With the skilled leadership of re-elected president Dieter Lattmann the far-reaching agenda was discussed as smoothly as a well-oiled machine. The close on 500 writers who were present on the main day of the meeting showed themselves all remarkably well versed in democracy.

Thus it is understandable that the plan of campaign for the next two years comprising twelve points was passed in an atmosphere of complete nonchalance.

This includes among other things the right for authors to negotiate with publishing houses, broadcasting companies and other employers, and also provides for the establishment of a fund for writers which is to be financed by the levy on library lending which has already been discussed time and time again.

This scheme is designed to finance a fund of social welfare benefits, aimed particularly at providing welfare for old age.

Just how self-assured this country's authors have now become is reflected in the understandable vehemence with which they rejected the limitations on the question of the library levy and the so-called school book paragraph which the committee of publishers hoped to impose.

"Rights for which authors had fought are the property of authors," according to the final summary of the congress report.

This is trade union language. Nor is this observation a matter of chance, since the Authors' Society has from the outset been based on trade union lines. The question of the relationship between the Society and trade unions was, therefore, one of the most important on the agenda drawn up for the Stuttgart congress.

Cooperation with trade unions which has already been inaugurated will, according to the report that members are presenting to the committee, be intensified.

In contacts with the Confederation of Federal Republic Trades Unions (DGB), IG Druck und Papier (the printing and paper workers union) and the artists' union decisions are to be taken on what form the development of relations between the Authors' Society and trade unions is to take, but at any rate the independence of the group will be maintained.

This suggestion was passed with a great majority but during the course of the debate on the question of links with trade unions the decisiveness of individual speakers to say the least left something to be desired.

It was unfortunate that on the very evening when public discussions were held an unfruitful and unbridled discussion took place following a speech by Chancellor Willy Brandt and three speeches by Heinrich Böll, Günter Grass and Martin Walser.

Using various well known examples Martin Walser said that an organisation could at best only be a means for realising a theory. But in the case of the pragmatic VS this was something that was lacking. His suggestion that an extensive *Industriegewerkschaft* idea should be introduced for all artistic activities, putting the creative artist on a political footing, was readily accepted at the conference. The literati present spoke out loudly for cultural revolution.

At this stage the great danger in which the artists' society finds itself becomes

Hannoversche Allgemeine

plain. On the one hand there is matter of fact work within the realms of what can be achieved and aiming at as many improvements as possible in the material situation of writers, on the other hand there are ideological demands backed by the idea of changing the present social order.

The Authors' Society can congratulate itself on having Dieter Lattmann as its president. He is a man who fully understands this difficulty and is shrewd enough to be able to unite the opposing forces.

No further comment is necessary when it has been explained that he considers his attitude progressive and pragmatic. Furthermore he has said that the Authors' Society is not a militant association out to stop the Vietnam war or change the social system of the Federal Republic.

Viewed in this light it can be seen that the question of the possible conversion of the Society to a union basis is not an ideological but a practical problem and that there are a number of conditions to be cleared up before the problem can be solved.

Among these is the question of whether a writer should be considered an employer or an employee. In his speech Günter Grass described the writer ironically as a home-worker, but a species that can always be subject to a salary scale.

The Authors' Society will be well advised not to forget in future that it is above all a professional organisation and that further success can only be achieved by the solidarity of all involved. The feeling of solidarity is something that will have to be kindled time and again.

Rudolf Lange

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 November 1970)

Chancellor Brandt urges authors to wield pen for democracy

Chancellor Willy Brandt has agreed that this country's authors should have protection for their interests and justified social demands.

The Chancellor realises that authors can all too easily be branded as peripheral figures in an industry of creative art. Material needs are still as much as ever a threat to the creative independence of artists of all kinds including writers.

Speaking at a meeting of the Congress of Federal Republic Authors (VS) in Stuttgart, Willy Brandt expressed his point of view on the subject of artistic genius and power.

He pointed out that as artists and authors are limited by the bounds of the printed word and encouraged them to carry on the good work of fearless active ment in the fight for democracy and the battle against dictatorship.

He urged writers to help all they could in quelling a one-sided nationalism born of extreme emotions, which ignores the realities of the present-day world and prevailing conditions, "so that reason is not destroyed by ignorance."

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 23 November 1970)

DRAMA

Brecht pupil Palitzsch goes his own way

Kieler Nachrichten

Bertolt Brecht once described his and Erich Engel's production of *Mother Courage* for Berlin's *Deutsches Theater* in 1949 as the criterion for further performances of his play.

The production had been purified from all the trammels of the theatre and had been painstakingly polished right down to the final details of the costumes and locations dating from the Thirty Years War.

Brecht, as both playwright and producer, allowed the audience to decide the meaning the play had for the present age. The parable character of his play in the firmly fixed and subtle mixture of *Moritat* and didacticism was plain enough anyway.

Peter Palitzsch, one of Brecht's former pupils, has taken a different course in his new production of the play at the Württembergisches Staatstheater in Stuttgart. In an interview before the performance, it was described as an "opposing conception to the Berlin model".

Palitzsch and his stage designer Wilfried Minks no longer project the titles and slogans on the medium-height, neutral curtain of the Brechtian stage. Now a large curtain covering the whole of the stage and made up of posters advertising goods in today's consumer-oriented world. The colours are overemphasised in pop-art style and the realism is over-exact as this genre demands.

In the background lie remains of wars that have taken place at various times. Cartridge cases lie around. Children play games on a bunker. There are war memorials, the wreck of a car and a crucifix surrounded with barbed wire. Trophies of war are scattered in the foreground. Tailors' dummies lie on the apron as corpses.

Costumes range from the colourful though ragged doublet of a sixteenth century mercenary complete with plumed hat to today's camouflaged combat uniform. The message is made too plain and the whole looks contrived. The audience feels that it is being treated as a child.

Brecht's *Mother Courage* is difficult to play as it is a series of scenes lacking the usual action and counter-action and therefore dynamism. In Palitzsch's production even the individual scenes lack tension.

The resulting play does have its artificial charms even though parodistic themes from Beethoven's symphonies are repeatedly played along with Paul Dessau's music.

But, as Brecht himself said, it is not the playwright's duty to make Mother Courage understand by the end. She understands a certain amount towards the middle of the play at the end of the sixth scene and then loses her understanding again. It is the audience that must be made to understand, Brecht says.

In Palitzsch's production the audience is not allowed to indulge in the process of understanding as everything is too obvious. As the message is too obvious the audience is alienated and protests. That at least was my reaction.

Mother Courage was played by Ingeborg Engelmann who played Yvette, the prostitute, in Willi Rohde's production of the play at Wuppertal in 1949.

She is an intelligent actress but she incorporated courage more than maternal love. She also lacked the arrogance that Hilde Krahl invested in the figure three years ago at the Bad Hersfeld Festival, thus providing dramatic tension and a contrast to her tristesse. After all, Mother Courage became a vivandière as she wanted to take up the business.

Hermann Dannecker

(Kieler Nachrichten, 26 November 1970)

A scene from Palitzsch's new production of 'Mother Courage' (Photo: Madeline Winkler-Betzendahl)

Hamburg boos Barnes' latest play

Continuing its series of late-night avant-garde plays, Hamburg's Thalia Theater under Boy Gobert has staged the German-language premiere of Peter Barnes' *Leonardo's Last Supper.*

The playwright, born in London in 1931, is already known in this country for his comedy *The Ruling Class.* Expectations were high in Hamburg after the successful premiere of his earlier play in Düsseldorf. But this time the audience was disappointed.

The beginning of the one-act play was amusing. The curtain, designed by Pit Fischer, was dominated by a giant-size nude study by Leonardo da Vinci, providing a Renaissance atmosphere.

A speaker appeared in front of the curtain and his words led the audience to expect a wholesome, gracious capriccio with a slight trace of the macabre.

When the curtain rises monks are singing dirges while depositing Leonardo's coffin in the dark workplace of the knacker and undertaker, Angelo Lasca, who is to prepare the body for its journey to Florence.

The corpse arouses envy, greed and vanity in Lasca, his wife and his son. They all hope that this famous corpse will provide them with earthly riches.

Suddenly the lid rises. The quarrelsome trio are paralysed with fear as Leonardo resurrects and eloquently praises his own genius. This is not a surrealistic scene but nothing more than a declamation of what can be read in da Vinci's diaries and other works by him.

The Lasca family's shock gradually subsides and Leonardo finally enters heaven under a barrage of hammer-strokes. The corpse is once again drugged into the coffin and "work" can begin.

The play cannot be grouped in any of the conventional dramatic categories. The poverty of action, restricted to a number of exterior effects, and the banal witlessness of the script are plain, especially as these defects are meant to be concealed by a primitive, vulgar jargon lying well below a natural standard of propriety.

Never before have the stalls and circle been so unanimous in their boos and hisses at the final curtain. But their expressions of disapproval were not meant for the actors. The protests were justly directed against the weakness of the content and the artistic irrelevancy of this silly farce.

Christian Otto Frenzel

(Handelsblatt, 25 November 1970)

Wilhelm Kempff, the doyen of German pianists, is 75

Wilhelm Kempff, the doyen of German pianists and the one with the greatest international reputation, has celebrated his 75th birthday.

He is still as active as ever and it seems as if his style has gained a new dimension. This is not an "old-age-style", unless this is the description for the independent majesty of his playing in the first cycle of this year's Beethoven celebrations in Bonn — alongside cellist Pierre Fournier — or the way he opened the whole festival with the Hammerklavier sonata.

Kempff's playing style has gained new aspects with the years — Romantic and enthusiastic, cool and distant, full of nuances, violent, elegant or melancholy.

His playing has always entranced his audience even when a certain contradiction is involved. Kempff stimulates the listener's imagination. This is his speciality, as is his unusual ability to improvise.

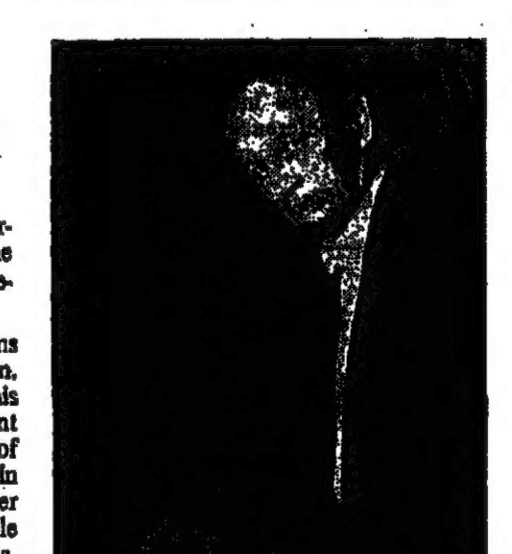
He has stamped his individual style on the realms of both Classical and Romantic music, allowing listeners to gain new insights. Some people like him best when he is playing Beethoven, others prefer him as the interpreter of Schumann or Brahms. Bach (with Kempff's own choral versions), Couperin and Rameau can also be found in his repertoire.

Wilhelm Kempff was born in Jüterbog, grew up in Potsdam and was educated in Berlin. He began his career in 1916 and became director of the Stuttgart Conservatory at the early age of 29. He stayed there for five years.

Since then he has devoted himself exclusively to his work as a concert pianist and has travelled the world from South America to Japan.

He is also known as the composer of three operas and a number of chamber music works. He has also written an autobiography in his own individual style. He has been a top-class pianist for years and does not have an equal in this country today.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 November 1970)



(Photo: dpa)

Authors' Society's 12-point programme

Continued from page 6

ward suggestions for the extension of the Authors' Society information service, a mouthpiece for the Society to be published regularly, these suggestions to be presented to the next meeting of delegates.

9. In the year 1971-1972 the Authors' Society plans to strengthen contracts with authors' representative organisations in other countries, with mutual invitations by writers designed to contribute to a policy of understanding and cooperation.

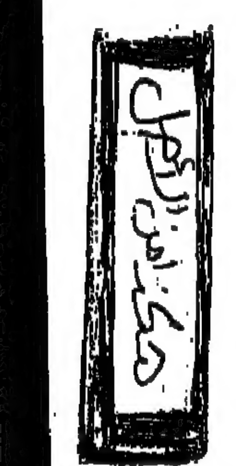
10. With one vote against and a handful of abstentions the congress decided that the Society of Federal Republic Authors should carry on with its aims of intensifying cooperation with other trade unions which has already been put in progress. The national committee has been encouraged to work in conjunction with the Federal Republic Confederation of Trade Unions (DGB) and the printing and paper-workers union as well as the artists union to find what steps are necessary to increase cooperation and help authors to make connections with the trade unions movement while preserving the independence of the Authors' Society. The meeting of delegates in 1971 will report on this work and put this point up for further discussion. Decisions taken on this matter cannot take effect before the next Authors' Society congress.

11. According to paragraph 4 of the Authors' Society programme writers within the organisation are to champion democracy and in particular freedom of expression. This includes the term that the Authors' Society is strongly opposed to nationalistic tendencies.

12. The meeting of delegates in 1971 will take place in Berlin. The following Authors' congress in 1972 will be in Hamburg.

Helmut M. Braem

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 24 November 1970)



■ RESEARCH

Historians cooperate on studies of Anglo-German relations

The Anglo-German Historians Society met in Bonn between 5 and 7 November. This society was formed by British and Federal Republic historians in February 1969.

The aims of the Anglo-German Historians Society are:

1. to encourage interdisciplinary co-operation between historians from Britain and the Federal Republic in the research and presentation of Anglo-German relations from the Middle Ages to the present day, including social and economic history;

2. to open up archives in both countries on Anglo-German relations and, later, to make the documents available to the public in selected publications and special studies;

3. to set up a German Historical Institute in London similar to already existing historical institutes in Rome and Paris that will serve as an information and research centre and as a meeting place to aid understanding between the two countries. It will therefore be of great scientific and political importance for the future.

There were already plans to set up a German Historical Institute in London in 1967. Dr Carl Haase, the Director of Archives in the Federal state of Lower Saxony, had drawn them up together with the late S.H. Steinberg, the British historian who was born in Germany.

The proposal was enthusiastically received by historians from the two countries. Above all, Professor Dickens of the London Institute of Historical Research did all he could to have this plan carried out with the support of the British authorities concerned.

Since the plan first appeared, other bodies on the British side have quickly identified themselves with these aims. These include the Royal Society, the Public Records Office, the National Register of Archives and the Royal Commission of Historical Manuscripts, the British Council as well as a number of scholars researching into the field of Anglo-German relations.

Enthusiasm on the British side was so strong that historians from the Federal Republic were hardly able to keep pace. But they too found that the authorities gave their immediate approval.

Among those bodies offering their help are the Ministry of Education and Science, the Foreign Office, the Federal Republic embassy in London, the Foreign Policy Association, the Academic Exchange Service (mainly through its London branch) and, last but not least, members of the Bundestag Committee for Education and Science who attended the congress in Bonn to find out the aims of the Anglo-German Historians Society.

Historians from both countries realise the tremendous debt they owe to the Volkswagen Foundation which has donated a large amount to finance the group's research throughout the next three years. The main emphasis is being placed on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The Foundation has made it possible to organise regular meetings in the Federal Republic and Great Britain and promote friendly discussions on scientific projects and the setting up of a German Historical Institute.

Three such conferences have already taken place – 1969 in Frankfurt and London and 1970 in Bonn.

Work has already begun. Professor Dickens has compiled a list of research projects dealing with German history in general and Anglo-German relations in particular being carried out by historians. He made this available to colleagues in this country.

Dr Haase is at present surveying the possibilities of historical research in archives and libraries in the Federal Republic, paying special attention to Anglo-German relations.

With the support of the Historical Manuscripts Commission and the financial backing of the Volkswagen Foundation, the survey will then be printed in two editions – one in German and one in English. It should prove to be indispensable to all researchers in this field.

The financial support given by the Volkswagen Foundation has also enabled the Anglo-German Historians Society to send an archives expert – Dr Lenz – to Britain for three years.

While there he will work on a British counterpart to Dr Haase's publication, making a list of the most important material on German history and Anglo-German relations in British archives.

Another young historian is working in London on British policy concerning Germany during the Second World War. He will not only interpret the documents from this period that are gradually being made available but will also interview those persons responsible for British policy during the War and years of occupation, thus exploiting an important contemporary source that will soon dry up.

Further work on British policy in the First World War and in the twenties is being planned at present. The main concern of this research will be the interdependence of economics and politics.

The conference of the Anglo-German Historians Society in Bonn once again showed that all the work has met with the lively and active support of British historians.

It was also good to see the interest shown by the authorities towards the work done by the group. This is true for both the Ministry of Research and the Bundestag Committee for Education and Science.

The city of Bonn, connected with the British Isles by virtue of being the twin-town of Oxford, also showed its interest in a reception given by the mayor for those people attending the conference.

The neighbouring city of Cologne once again exhibited documents recording the development of Anglo-German relations throughout the centuries. This exhibition had been specially compiled for Queen Elizabeth II's visit to the Federal Republic.

At the conference itself there was discussion on the preparation of a book consisting of a series of articles – written by experts – on relations between the two countries from the Middle Ages to the present.

The next meeting will be devoted to the problems of Anglo-German relations in the second half of the nineteenth century and at the time of the First World War and the immediate post-war period. This conference will be held in London at the beginning of November 1971.

Manfred Schlenke

(Das Parlament, 21 November 1970)



(Photo: ...

Professor Schramm dies in Göttingen

Professor Percy Ernst Schramm, th... historian, has died in Göttingen at ... age of 76 from a heart complaint af... ten days in hospital. Schramm had be... professor at Göttingen for forty years.

In recent years Schramm devoted mo... of his time to the history of the Secon... World War. As writer of the Wehrmacht... War Diaries from 1943 to 1945, he ha... wonderful source of information at h... disposal. His book *Hitler as a Milita... Leader* caused a controversy.

Percy Ernst Schramm was the son of ... Max Schramm, a former mayor of Ha... burg. After lecturing at the University ... Heidelberg, he was appointed professo... Göttingen in 1929.

His international reputation was gr... He was a member of academies ... Göttingen, Vienna and Stockholm, th... Bavarian Academy of Arts and Scie... and the Mediaeval Academy of Ameri...

In 1958 he was awarded the Pour ... Mérite order. In 1963 he was elec... Chancellor of the order.

Until shortly before his dea... Schramm was working on a collection ... his many essays published on vario... occasions. The bibliography, totalli... more than 300 works, reveals that mo... of his attention was devoted to th... history of the Middle Ages, geneal... gically-based social history and th... history of the Second World War.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 14 November 19...

Lost Greek hero sailed the Sea of Japan

Odysseus, one of the greatest heroes of antiquity, is now reported to have wandered through the Sea of Japan and not, as people reading their Homer have always thought, in the Mediterranean.

Hubert Daunicht, the 38-year-old Bonn researcher and an expert on the Far East, recently surprised the academic world with this claim, the result of ten years work on the subject.

The Cologne *Stadtanzeiger* has published the first excerpts of Daunicht's 2,500 page work. Daunicht claims that Homer was inspired by the descriptions of a journey to Central Asia and China by his teacher and contemporary Aristeas of Prokonnesos and wanted to exploit the Greeks' Indo-European past. Daunicht points out that the Greeks and the Aryan Hsia dynasty of China both have their origins in the Tarim Basin in Central Asia.

Daunicht believes that Homer's *Odyssey* is the same as the *Journey of a Ship in the Sea in the East and North East of China* described in the *Bamboo Annals* sometime during the reign of Emperors Shun and Yü between 1989 and 1978 B.C.

The land of the lotus-eaters where Odysseus is shipwrecked on the way back to Troy is part of the South Korean coast near Pusan where "sweet flowers" were reported to grow.

Bradford, the British naval officer who sailed through the Mediterranean trying to find the exact geographical position of Homer's descriptions, considered that this was the island of Djerba.

Bradford believed that the island of wild goats – Odysseus' next call – is the island of Ustica off the West coast of Sicily. Daunicht now believes that it is the island of Kotzakevitch off Vladivostok in Peter the Great Bay.

Daunicht states that the Cyclops along with Polyphemus lived inland from Vladivostok while Bradford claimed that their home was the rocky bay of Bonifacio in the South of Corsica.

The island of the blessed, according to Homer the domain of Aeolus, the guardian of the winds, is now the Japanese island of Hondo. Classical Chinese writers claimed that Yen, the lord of the winds, lived there.

Six days of rowing and Odysseus and his companions reached the city of Telepylos, the home of the cannibal Laestrygones. Chinese sources place these cannibals in the area of Wönsan in Northeast Korea.

The beautiful island of Aeaea, some distance to the East, is in Homer's work the realm of the enchantress Circe. Daunicht thinks that this is the Japanese island of Hokkaido and supports his view with quotations from Homer describing geographical features. Bradford claimed that it was Cape Circeo on the West coast of Italy.

Hades, the gate to the underworld that Circe bid Odysseus visit, is in Daunicht's opinion the Amur estuary way up north while Bradford places it in the Straits of Gibraltar, once believed to be the end of the world.

According to Daunicht and his Chinese sources, the island of the Sirens is Nu-Shima off the East coast of Hondo, an island reputed to have been the hom... man-eating women.

Scylla and Charybdis is now the near... Straits of Naruto, called the Gate o... Thunder by the Japanese. Bradford ha... thought that the Sirens came from th... Galli islands off Sicily and located Scy... and Charybdis in the Straits of Messi... following the path of tradition.

The island of Thrinacia where Odysse... companions slaughtered the cattle ... Helios is in the Chinese version th... Japanese island of Shikou where catt... with peculiar horns are once said to ha... lived. Bradford claimed that the actu... area was Taormina on Sicily.

Daunicht identifies the island of th... nymph Calypso as Kyushu, the souther... most island of Japan, instead of Bra... ford's Malta.

And while the British naval office... logically has Odysseus stranded on Cor... and taken to Ithaca by the Phaeacians, Daunicht claims that his wandering... ended at the mouth of the Huang Ho i... Shan-Tung province. From here he wa... taken upstream to the old imperial city of Loyang, a typical Phaeacian town i... Daunicht's view. Aristeas, Homer's teacher, is also said to have journeyed there.

Friedrich Kassebeer

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 November 1970)

THE ECONOMY

Price maintenance is being slowly eroded

Carts that creak tend to take longer to get where they are going than those that are well-oiled. This is a German proverbial saying that could well be applied to the continuing controversy about price maintenance.

How often have we heard predictions that price fixing was on the way out? Numerous articles have hit the headlines when price maintenance on them was abolished and retailers were allowed to charge their own competitive prices for them.

Even the Federal Republic's high prophet on the question of prices, Dr Günther the head of the monopolies commission, was wrong when he said that price maintenance would be ended by 1968.

The cart, price fixing, is battered and dented, scratched and torn, but in 1970 it still trundles on.

More spectacular cut prices of recent times, such as for colour films and colour television sets do not alter the fact that price fixing is still with us.

This may anger consumers' associations and trade unions, but it delights the manufacturers of branded articles and certain sections of the retail trade.

In the eyes of many consumers the cut in price of around 150 Marks on colour television sets is certainly imposing, but nevertheless price maintenance remains for TV sets now as ever. This is one price that is likely to remain fixed for some time unless sales difficulties, such as are expected in certain quarters, have a part to play.

In the past few years Economic Affairs Minister Professor Karl Schiller has on a number of occasions used his considerable influence to try to bring the discussion on price fixing out into the open.

On his own he has failed twice to bring about organised negotiations on the question. On the one occasion he was thwarted by his coalition partners the CDU/CSU and on the second occasion again by his coalition partners, this time the FDP. Like the right-wing parties the liberals have also shown themselves to be champions of the middle-classes.

However absurd the arguments put forward by trades and industries may be (abolition of price maintenance would be a severe attack on industrial freedom) they seem to have fallen on fruitful ground with the Free Democrats.

The freedom they were talking about was of course the freedom of 1,500 concerns practising price fixing to state firm prices for around 160,000 articles, which the consumer would be forced to pay.

A survey carried out by Professor Wessel of Cologne showed that few retailers find their freedom benefited by price fixing. The obvious parallel is the shop-closing legislation which favours "immovable" mammoth concerns.

The fact that a large number of retailers voluntarily hold with fixed prices and the guaranteed profit margins they bring is beside the point.

Despite this, trade and industry have not been able to prevent the gradual erosion of price maintenance. The number of articles sold at fixed prices has gradually declined in the recent past and the percentage of articles in a retailer's turnover that have fixed prices has dropped sharply.

In 1961 these articles still totalled thirty per cent of all items on the shop shelf, but by 1969 they were down to sixteen per cent, according to the Ifo Institute for economic research in Munich, and it is thought that now the number has declined even further.

Up until now little heed has been paid to consumers who complained about this system of price fixing, which is basically not a part of a market economy. In a way this is justified if the consumer is of the opinion that without price fixing prices automatically drop.

Anyway for some time now the consumer has had a friend and champion in a member of the monopolies commission. He has been busy, working on the principle of "administrative" rather than legal possibilities.

There were in the main three points about price maintenance that caused the Berlin price watchdog to step in. First of all there are the gaps in price fixing, such as in the case of bars of chocolate. Then there is the case where there is no brand choice, such as Melitta coffee filters.

Thirdly there is the fact that price maintenance makes some products dearer than otherwise, for example Signal toothpaste.

This is a criterion that has become more marked through the emergence of new forms of shopping, such as discount stores.

One other point that must be considered more carefully in future is the system of re-imports from European Economic Community countries.

First of all Agfa-Gevaert saw this as a way of beating price fixing on their colour films, then came the colour television manufacturers who had to reduce their prices as a result of this trick.

The idea is that items exported from this country to other EEC lands where there is no price fixing are re-imported and sold here at fixed prices. Efforts on the part of the manufacturers to obtain a contract that would stamp out this practice have been rejected by the European Commission because this would make a farce of the 'Common Market'.

Manufacturers still have to bear this practice in mind today when they are fixing their price levels, but an official decision is still awaited from Brussels. They are lucky and the consumer unlucky in that there is not yet a price-breaker on a grand scale cashing in with massive re-imports from other EEC countries.

At the moment the European Commission and the Federal monopolies commission can only attack one or two individual weaknesses in the set-up such as dodges involving car prices at the French border — Brussels is still conferring on this one — or at the Dutch border where Opels are obtainable up to fifteen per cent cheaper. The cartels-office or monopolies commission will be conferring with Opel in Rüsselsheim on this point in the near future.

Consumers must still keep hoping for erosion of price fixing since at the moment it seems unlikely that price maintenance will be thrown out in one fell swoop.

In most cases where price fixing has been given up, or more likely ended at the behest of the monopolies commission, the grim prophecies from industry have not come true.

The economy has become no less free, the quality of articles has not become worse. And the suggestion that further releasing of fixed prices would not lead to major cuts in prices as in the case of chocolate has also proved to be a myth.

Josef Rothe

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 November 1970)

Is the economy in the doldrums or biding time?

In the Federal Republic's economic skies which have been bright blue for some years now, storm clouds are beginning to gather.

For some months it has been obvious that the economic boom period has passed its climax. And the "panel of experts for the appraisal of the economic situation" has pointed out in its annual report that the strongest boom of the postwar period is now being followed by a period of uncertainty.

We must see to it that we do not plunge into a period of recession like that of 1966. The tempo of growth is slowing down and industrialists are less keen to extend their production capacity. It is feared that in the second half of 1971 investments could sink below their present level, since profits are not rising while the cost of investment is. The critical phase should be the autumn of next year.

Can Economic Affairs Minister Schiller or Bundesbank President Klasen change the situation right away, perhaps by making investments easier and cheaper or by increasing government expenditure?

The experts object that many branches of industry still have plenty of uncompleted contracts in their order books and consumer expenditure has been rising owing to pay increases.

The increase in costs in the past few months has not in their opinion been passed off completely to prices, nor has the trend for rising prices been brought to a stage where it is possible to exclude further cost increases.

With these conditions prevailing there seems little likelihood that we can enjoy a period of stable price developments as in 1967 and 1968.

The experts are counting on the unions and employers as well as the Bundesbank to help out so that economic growth and full employment are not adversely affected.

They consider pay increases of up to five per cent acceptable for the economy as a whole, but they are expecting an increase of seven to eight per cent in real earnings. Workmen have become accustomed to large pay increases and next year there may well be some hard bargaining for more pay.

If industrialists find in the next few months that they are unable to pass off higher wages as increased prices they will be forced to take a harder line. Competition is increasing and it may well be that many manufacturers will not be able to raise the price of their articles for fear of pricing themselves out of the market.

It is to be hoped that the Bundesbank will quickly meet the panel of experts' call for a further lowering of Bank Rate in order to stop the flow of more foreign exchange. In recent weeks several milliards of Marks have come into the Federal Republic since the difference in interest rates is at present as much as two per cent more than other countries. This shows how ridiculous speculation about another revaluation of the Mark really is.

Lower interest rates could boost investments. But rates will only be cut if the high level of demand for credit is cut back. This applies particularly to public spending.

The Finance Minister should not make too great demands on the capital market, but on the other hand revenue income has been lower than expected and not sufficient to carry out the programme of planned reforms.

Summary: with an expected real economic growth of four per cent next year the Federal Republic will have a comfortable position among the industrial nations. Our economy is getting wind for the next boom period.

Kurt Simon

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 November 1970)

Economic experts' committee comes down to earth

In its seventh annual survey the committee of (economic) experts at long last seems to have made a breakthrough and produced a realistic summing up of the economic situation in particular with regard to the means that are at the government's disposal for universal taxation.

The passages of the annual report that have been published so far enable us to come to the conclusion that the committee of experts — now largely reconstituted — has found the way down from its ivory tower in which it has been sitting for years, far removed from the realities.

Realistic attention has been paid to the fact that the economic troubles are not confined to rising prices. The declining level of investments deserves to be given serious consideration as well, and the committee has now come to this conclusion.

Their formulation of this aspect is a classic: "Extensive efforts to stabilise price levels whereby insufficient heed is paid to the need to encourage investments is tantamount to tending a patient who is injured (price stability) but no longer in mortal danger, while neglecting another that is not yet injured, but already in danger (namely steady economic growth and full employment).

They hit the nail on the head with the remark that a process of decline cannot be halted in time once it has been allowed to begin.

Much more realistic, too, than in previous annual situation reports is the attention paid to wages and salaries policies. These cannot become independent of the cost of living without a gradual transition.

One can only underline the assertion that the potential reaction of the market and both sides of industry will be strained if it is expected of them that they should restrain themselves in the face of great fluctuations in the industrial sector of the economy.

This was also the permanent dilemma that faced Professor Karl Schiller's concerted action committee.

As far as the doubts about whether we should switch on the economic motor again or keep our foot firmly on the brake for much longer are concerned the committee is not completely at one.

Indeed it is very difficult to give an objective answer to this question. It has too many subjective strings attached. There is a lot to be said for the opinion that says that we should now start halting the cooling off period of the economy before we run too far downhill and plunge dangerously near to recession. If this is not done soon it is quite likely that when the step is taken it will be too late.

The committee has a good suggestion for the Bundesbank as regards tactics and it would be as well if the bank of issue noted it: Take giant strides and not little mincing steps.

The Central Bank Committee must already be well aware that it is fighting a pitched battle with a cap-gun, with piffling measures such as a half per cent reduction in Bank Rate. It should by now have learned from its mistake.

If this happens again the Bundesbank will be virtually unarmed at precisely the moment when the economy needs it to fight on its side.

The majority decision of the committee

Continued on page 11

INDUSTRY

Three major chemicals firms urgently need further capitalisation

It was a shock for the stock exchange. Hamburg's dealers in securities did not pull their punches when it came to discussing the situation and spoke in terms of "horse-dealing" and "betrayal of shareholders". At the stock exchange there was talk of shares in the dyes industries being just like those of the mining industries in the past.

Among members of the general public there was a call for the Economic Affairs Ministry to step in.

The cause of this anger and indignation was the fact that Bayer dyeworks, having just announced a capital raising project on the day after negotiations on subscription rights had begun, came out with figures for profit trends for the first nine months of 1970 which were far from cheering.

It helped little that this major international concern based in Leverkusen coated the bitter pill that it had given its shareholders, with a thin layer of sugar.

Those who obtain the new Bayer shares with a face value of 190 million Marks at a rate of two hundred per cent, that is to say one hundred Marks for every fifty-Mark share will participate in this year's deal for another three months, although they will have to dip into their pockets only one month before the end of the financial year.

Within the space of ten days the value of Bayer shares dropped by around ten per cent from 137 Marks to 122 Marks 20 Pfennigs. The subscription shares were at 1 Mark 60 Pfennigs, which was even below parity.

Profit prospects for the past twelve months were what really aroused the stock-market and shareholders. Professor Kurt Hansen, the head of Bayer dyeworks announced a cut in profits before tax of not less than 28.1 per cent on the first nine months of this year.

There were only 458 million Marks remaining in the Bayer coffers this year as compared with 637 million Marks in the same period of 1969.

Certainly the taxman had to suffer more than anyone for this cut-back in profits. Between January and September only 214 million Marks of Bayer's money went to the inland revenue, 129 million Marks less than in 1969.

After tax Bayer dyeworks was left with only 244 million Marks clear profit, fifty million Marks less than last year, a drop of seventeen per cent.

In comparison with this dismal news from Leverkusen the tidings from Bayer's two main rivals Hoechst and the Baden

DIE ZEIT

Aniline and Soda Factory (BASF) are quite mild.

Hoechst has announced that in the first eight months of this year profits were cut by 26 million Marks after tax, which amounts to 9.7 per cent.

BASF, despite suffering from substantial financial difficulties, are able to announce from their Ludwigshafen headquarters a marginal *increase* in profits of one million Marks or 0.4 per cent for January-September 1970.

However, the truth of the matter is that this figure is somewhat embellished by the fact that the writing off of the Phrix calamity which is due this year is obviously being put off till the last moment, which means that clouds are bound to gather on the fairly blue Ludwigshafen skies!

Gloom surrounds the chemical world of Leverkusen, Hoechst and Ludwigshafen and this is in no way alleviated by the news that shareholders in these three major chemicals companies will receive the same dividends in 1970 as last year.

Nevertheless Kurt Hansen has even gone so far as to predict the same for 1971 as well.

Obviously senior excecutives at Bayer did not find it easy to beg their shareholders for more money. But they feel that they are not putting upon their backers too much and their request will be backed not only by the loyalty of those who have invested in them but by the shrewdness of those same people, since Hanns Gierlich, the head of Bayer's finance department has predicted happier days on the Federal Republic stock market in the not-too-distant future.

It is a long time since a major Federal Republic chemicals concern found difficulty in selling its shares and this is a trend that is not confined to Bayer. Hoechst is out for a 150-million-Mark loan and BASF which requires a capital increase of one hundred million Marks from its shareholders is even naming a rate of 230 per cent!

Certainly Bayer's management did not easily reach the decision to appeal for more capital, for their shareholders are beginning to issue warnings. They have of course collected handsome rewards from their shares in postwar years if they have taken advantage of all the subscription rights and offers of convertible bonds, but they have not after all seen hard cash.

Dividends paid out and interest have been swallowed up by the essential accrual of capital. The days when widows and pensioners could live off the proceeds of their shares in chemicals companies are past and gone.

Attractive subscription offers are now also very much a thing of the past.

Professor Hansen said: "International competition makes it impossible whenever there is a capital build-up to grant a favourable subscription offer and at the same time pay out high dividends to shareholders".

For as long as the chemicals industry was the branch of the Federal Republic economy whose growth rate was an example to others the question of raising extra capital was never a great embarrassment. Whether this is something that will last in the face of possible continued sinking profit levels such as we have seen this year is a matter for some doubt.

The number of shareholders has increased considerably. In the case of Bayer dyeworks it has gone up in recent years from 240,000 to 350,000.

It is likely that the chemicals industry will have to reckon with further cuts in profits in the next few years. These might well be extensive, even though the rise in wages and salaries and other overheads may not remain so high as it has been this year.

It is common knowledge that in the constantly changing relationship between demand and production levels there repeatedly comes a time when of necessity there is excessive supply and this puts pressure on prices. This comes at a time when companies have installed new plant with a higher output rate and production leaps up. It is a matter of time before demand slowly grows to meet this extra supply.

Today this applies particularly to artificial fibres, which are the main source of decreased profits, a fact that is borne out by the relatively good figures announced by BASF which has a very limited artificial fibres section.

Abroad the picture is similar. DuPont the largest chemicals concern in the world with half of its production devolving to chemical fibres has published a situation report that is every bit as dismal as Hoechst's and BASF's and their fibres section accounts for only twelve to sixteen per cent of production. Dutch firm AKU, which was concerned exclusively with artificial fibres got into such trouble that it had to flee to the arms of a 'mixed' chemicals company for protection.

The great growth in production came after the fifties with the installation of plant producing several thousand tons per annum. Since this time the period that elapses before demand grows to meet supply has lengthened.

Prices are forced down. For instance in the past few months the price for polyester, which accounts for about forty per cent of chemical fibres, has dropped by no less than forty per cent.

This is not to say that the chemicals industry is no longer a growing industry. But it does mean that shareholders have to go through good and bad times along with the companies they back.

Time will tell whether chemicals companies will in future be able to call on their shareholders in this way when they are in need of cash. Considering that they operate on a broad international basis it would seem worthwhile if they ventured abroad to seek their sources of capital for a rainy day.

Wolfgang Müller-Haeseler

(DIE ZEIT, 13 November 1970)

Continued from page 10

of experts was that the government should not embark on a policy of economic expansion before wages policies have at least gone some of the way towards striking a neutral attitude as regards the cost of living. Otherwise we shall create further room for price rises before this round of increased costs is over.

This barely conceals the fear of a temporary period of high unemployment. There is more than a little doubt whether the high number of contracts being placed and continued consumer demand will be sufficient along with an increase in government spending of twelve per cent to keep industrialists in the mood for making investments.

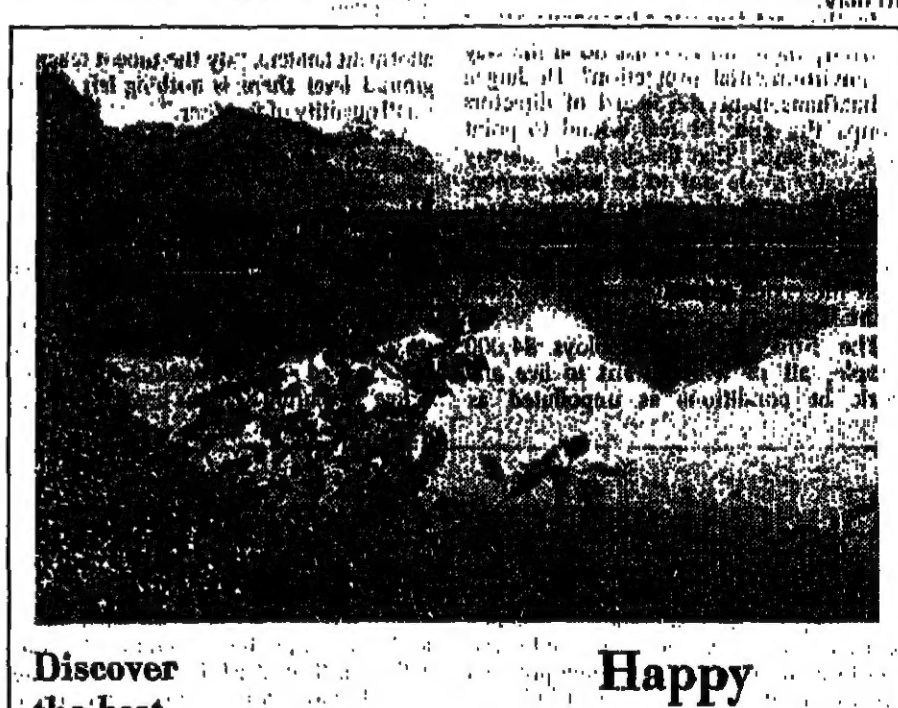
The report concludes with the acid comment: "During the boom period the joy caused by the high rate of economic expansion seems to have made those concerned blind to the need for a timely braking of the high demand. The result was a loss of stability . . ."

The report also makes mention of the highlighted but rather trivial aspect of public finances. Estimates of public expenditure for 1971 show that this should remain well within bounds. There is no question of limiting public spending for the sake of stabilisation policies. The Opposition can put that in its pipe.

The committee of experts on this occasion has, so far as can be seen from the parts of its report that have been published, carried out a good and profitable piece of work. The government ought to take this to heart.

Armin Grünewald

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 25 November 1970)



■ TECHNOLOGY

How Hoechst combats air pollution

Closed-circuit TV cameras on the roof of the administrative block of Hoechst Chemicals, near Frankfurt, keep an eagle eye on the works rooftops, chimneys and flues.

The visual data they collect are transmitted straight to the large screen in the clean air lab, where the brown smoke that belches forth from the chimney of the fertiliser plant is hard to miss.

How dangerous is this, the most obvious symbol of air pollution? "The brown billows look more dangerous than they are," says Dr Karlheinz Trobisch of the firm's clean air and water department.

"It has been proved that the gases you can see do not lead to alarming concentrations of nitrogen oxides in the neighbourhood."

This is not to say that Hoechst are not well aware that the smoke that pours forth from this one chimney worries local people no matter how harmless it may be.

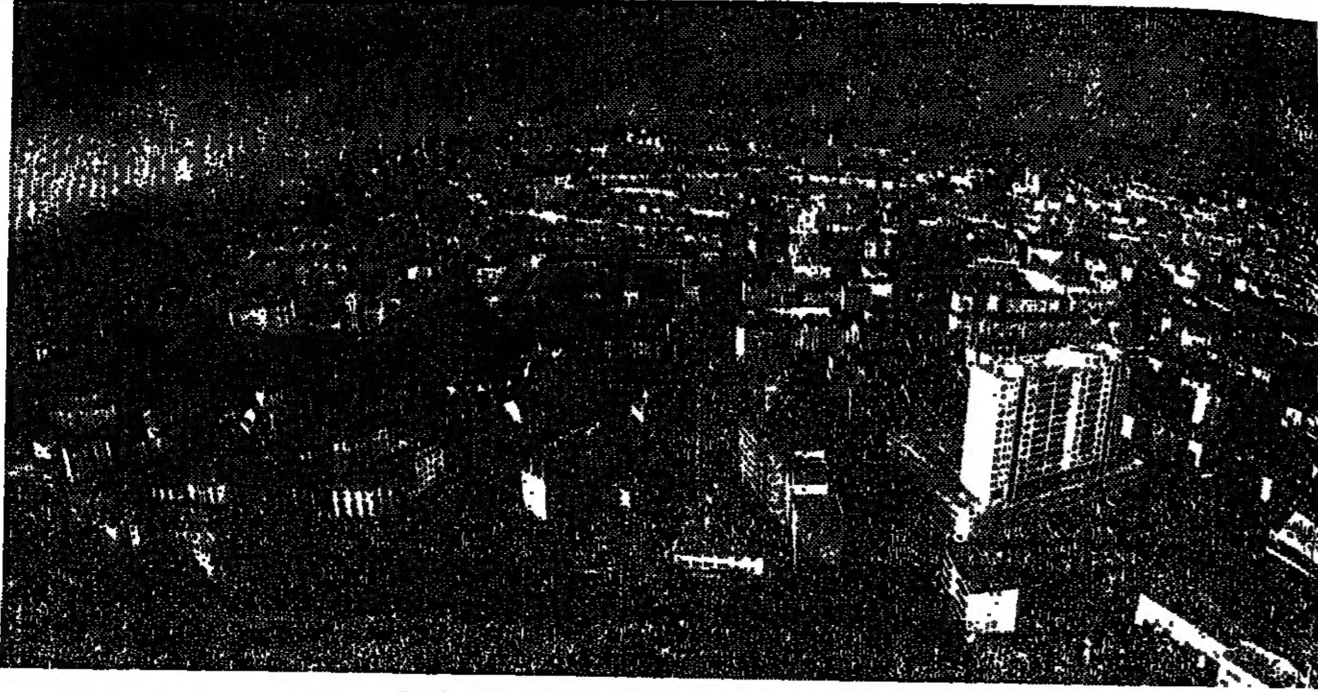
Which is why Trobisch emphasises that "Dust and sulphur dioxide levels are far lower in Hoechst than in Frankfurt – and the figures are not our own but official readings."

This, of course, is due to the traffic, the chimneys and domestic heating. And Hoechst is a health resort in comparison with say, Berlin.

Berlin, in the words of a German evergreen, is famous for its fresh, invigorating and relatively pure air. Those, one can but say, were the days. The Berlin air has long since ceased to be as pure as it is reputed to be, largely, so the experts maintain, because of the sulphur in the coal burnt in the city.

What, then, do Hoechst do in the way of environmental protection? Dr Jürgen Schaufhausen of the board of directors jumps the gun. "I feel bound to point out," he says, "that the chemical industry is usually made out to be solely responsible for the abuse of natural resources.

"Indeed, it is often insinuated that for profit motives the industry is not in the least interested in improving the environment. This is just not true."



Smoke haze in the polluted atmosphere over Frankfurt

(Photo: Wolfgang Haut/Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschl

The firm, he says, employs 84,000 people, all of whom want to live and work in conditions as unpolluted as possible. "They breathe the same air and drink the same water as everyone else who lives in the area." For reasons of self-interest, then, the firm was bound to be interested in environmental protection.

How expensive is it? Fifty million Marks for the construction of a new, central cleansing plant, roughly fifty million more for the development of processes designed to eliminate noxious gases or undue noise in new equipment and the running costs of existing purification plant, which next year, Schaafhausen says, will pass the fifty-million-Mark level.

The brown smoke that is emitted by the fertiliser plant must also be eliminated, Dr Trobisch adds. It is a psychological factor too. "On seeing it everyone thinks: "That's air pollution for you!"

In point of fact the brown smoke is a blessing in disguise for farmers and allotment-holders. "By the time it reaches ground level there is nothing left but a small quantity of fertiliser."

At Hoechst there are already not far short of 600 aggregates that hive off gaseous and dust impurities from various process gases. Much of the plant is equipped with measuring equipment that automatically registers the nature and amount of impurities.

Highly sensitive items of equipment, they are looked after like prima donnas and housed in air-conditioned cabins. Three measuring stations are sited at the edge of the works and two more are housed on skyscrapers in the vicinity.

Mother Nature also lends a hand. Various test plants are grown on the roofs of the measuring stations and checked daily. The plants are far more sensitive to air pollution than Man.

The substances of which measurements are taken are sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxides, hydrochloric acid, chlorine, ammonia, organic compounds and dust.

"Measurements show," Trobisch comments, "that Hoechst is far better than its reputation. Concentrations of all harmful substances are well below official maximums."

Why, then do such powerful smells waft over from the works on occasion? "Sad to say, in chemicals we often have to work with materials that have as powerful an aroma as perfume but by no means as pleasant. There are gases of which a mere cubic centimetre spread over an area containing 25 detached houses can unmistakeably be smelt."

These are the gravest problem facing the clean air and water department. In the concentrations in which they are emitted they represent no health risk whatsoever but they still smell.

No matter how much money is spent it will not always be possible to avoid smells emanating from large chemicals works. At some stage or other there is bound to be a characteristic smell in the immediate vicinity.

Environmental protection, Dr Schaafhausen says, is too far-reaching a problem to be solved by a single research team. "The comprehensive tasks involved can not be carried out solely by local authorities, the states or industry. We feel the time has come to set up a body of specialists to advise the Federal government on all environmental issues, a body selected for specialist knowledge, not by party-political affiliation. Industry would certainly be only too happy to second its best men to some such advisory body."

But there are too few local government officials qualified to work in the sector. In a few years' time the environmental protectionist must and will be on every local authority's staff but the present system of relatively low starting salaries and annual increments must not be allowed to hinder developments. Otherwise specialists will go back to well-paid industrial jobs.

It is no distance from Hoechst to Frankfurt and what often enough are alarming amounts of carbon monoxide. The problem of car exhausts would be solved if only petrol contained no lead but the lead is here to stay if only because it is part of the fiscal definition of petrol and so will noxious exhaust fumes until someone is prepared to pay the extra 500 Marks a clean air package would cost.

Then there are thousands of oil-fired central heating units in need of servicing. They too would be no problem if they could be converted to gas or electricity – and both were to supply domestic users at the same price as heating oil.

Gustl Müller

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 November 1970)

Special garbage collection firm

Coping with special garbage that cannot go the way of most industrial and household refuse is a serious problem for the firms concerned. It includes oil slime, galvanic mud, tar left-overs and various acids and alkalis.

A first serious attempt to cope with the problem has recently been made in Bavaria, the first state to take vigorous action.

A commercial company to deal with special garbage has been set up with a million Marks in capital, forty per cent of which has been provided by the state, thirty by industrial enterprises and the remaining thirty by the various groupings of local authorities.

The number of firms involved from the start, some 25 from all sectors of industry, bears witness to industrial interest. They include BMW, MAN, Krauss-Maffei, Siemens, AEG-Telefunken, Hoechst, Wacker, Shell, Gelsenberg, Haindl'sche Papierfabrik, the Diehl group and others.

The company is to collect and process special garbage at 21 plants all over the state. It is then to be incinerated harmlessly in two jumbo incinerators. The one will be at Schwabach in the north, where allied facilities already exist, the other in the Munich-Augsburg-Ingolstadt region, probably somewhere between Fürstenfeldbrück and Dachau.

The project will involve an estimated thirteen million Marks in capital investment. This sum will merely cover the cost of building the incinerators, since it is hoped to rent the regional centres and so cut costs.

Industry is hoping that generous grants and low-interest loans will be made by the government but apart from the initial cost the plant is in the long run to pay its way.

A precise timetable has evidently not yet been decided on but all concerned emphasise that industry is crying out for something to be done. No one knows what to do with the garbage. The sooner, then, the better.

It is not that the appropriate equipment does not exist. A number of firms have plant of their own. The present facilities in Schwabach are already in operation – but will need considerably to be expanded.

A modest start has been made in Grosslappen, Munich, but is both insufficient and too expensive. Processing can cost up to 150 Marks a ton, which is why the goo is mostly collected, stored and at some stage consigned to Davy Jones' locker.

Bavarian Interior Minister Bruno Merk will be chairman of the advisory board. Vice-chairman Dr Berg of Wacker Chemicals emphasises the lengths to which industry already goes in the way of environmental protection.

The chemical industry alone, he notes, spends six per cent of its annual investment capacity on plant designed to eliminate atmospheric and water pollution.

Critics, he points out, forget that with their own cars, domestic heating and overflowing dustbins they "play a not inconsiderable part in worsening natural living-conditions."

Special garbage must not only be dealt with; the ideal solution would be to eliminate it altogether. This, Dr Berg feels, should be one of the main objectives of research.

Volker Wörl

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 November 1970)

Clean air device

An automotive clean air device is at present undergoing large-scale trials at the Cologne and Essen branches of the Technical Supervision Association, the independent body responsible for conducting two-year roadworthiness tests on motor vehicles.

According to Werner Figgen, North Rhine-Westphalian Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, the device will be marketed at a mere eighty Marks and be easy to build into old cars.

Developed in Sweden, the device is claimed to conform to the requirements to be made of new cars from 1 October 1971 without affecting performance.

In order to set private motorists an example the Minister proposes to have all state vehicles fitted with the device provided, of course, it passes the tests with flying colours.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 November 1970)



■ OUR WORLD

Women discuss the difficulties qualified women have in finding jobs

More than twenty years ago a young girl had only one aim in life – marriage. She was probably pretty, domesticated, cheerful and without any great worries. She did not expect her life to include anything more than the usual housewife duties. Her husband would be the centre of her life. She would be expected to keep the house clean and tidy, cook good meals even in bad times. As the last daughter left home to marry she found that she had more and more time on her hands. She read a little, but the house work was completed earlier every day. There were crises in her married life. The family doctor of many years standing, to whom she poured out her troubles, did not prescribe any medicine.

He sent her to the labour exchange.

More and more women are taking up jobs in this time of change. They are doing it not as drudgery but for therapeutic reasons, not only for economic necessity but as a means of settling all too familiar troubles in life and finally as a means of developing their own personality.

Women with qualifications, particularly those with academic qualifications, were the first to recognise this.

More and more women are seeking kindergartens that have sliding hours when children can be left there, schools that open all day long, motherhood leave of absence that can apply for as much as two years, more opportunities for part-time work, graded jobs and graded educational courses.

Their view is that contrary to what prevailed before, the classical idea of "Marriage or career", it is now a question of how to meld the sectors of married life, career and motherhood into one.

In October this country's association of professional women met to discuss "Careers in women's lives – how can society harmonise a woman's career and maternal duties."

The participants at the conference which met in Mainz University gave more attention to the situation of the working woman than to their own professional and social position.

Problems of women who had completed high school studies were rarely touched on, although these are precisely the women who have the greatest difficulties nowadays making their professional and family interests compatible.

The situation is well known. It is no longer sufficient just to be a blue-stocking. To take up a position in the top few per cent demands specialist knowledge and more than usual qualifications.

As far as the lower section of the pyramid is concerned academic types rarely strive for a position in middle management and anyway those who do, face renewed competition from people who have studied at technical schools and others who have been given special courses by the firm concerned.

Women who come fresh from university and college are given special positions when starting work. Even those who do not have family ties are not given the same chances at the beginning as young men.

A woman's progress in a working world is limited by prejudices, lack of courage on the part of women themselves and prejudices and lack of courage on the part of firms that stick to regulations determined by the academic and professional world of *men*, and traditional thinking.

"A woman must achieve more than a man even today if she wants to reach the same position," Dr Höhborn, the woman adviser to the administration of the central labour exchange office (ZAV) in Frankfurt said..

(The ZAV is a branch of the Federal Labour Office, which is involved among other things in placing academics in starting positions and top positions with salaries of anything up to 240,000 Marks per annum).

What is the outlook for women with academic qualifications in the eyes of the ZAV?

In medicine, including pharmaceuticals, the proportion of women is higher than elsewhere, and there are no difficulties in finding employment for such women, according to the ZAV. The only exceptions are women surgeons and midwifery.

In the legal profession women who are called to the bar and women solicitors have good prospects but in private companies there is little demand for women lawyers.

Staff positions in market research and public opinion polling provide plenty of positions for women with degrees in economics and social studies. Like men they do, however have to have good results in their finals.

In managerial positions women could have the best qualifications in the world but no one wants to know. Dr Höhborn said: "Firms do not want to take the risk of employing women particularly in foreign offices."

Positions with good prospects which might lead to a top job in a company are generally speaking closed to young academic women.

As far as the natural sciences are concerned the pithy answer is: "Good prospects in laboratory work and scientific research". In the natural sciences women are still the exception and in technical disciplines they are a rarity.

One curious factor is that in France many more women than here study physics. According to a careers adviser they see Madame Curie as the great example.

In spheres where female students are in the majority young women with academic qualifications in fact have better chances. In child psychology and home education, in advisory positions, educational psychology and lecturing positions at technical schools men provide no competition for the fair sex. But in firms men are still preferred.

Women are generally speaking more conscientious than men and the excuse for refusing to employ women that they are more often off sick than men has no statistical backing.

In addition to this, firms prefer men for their training schemes since these are an investment that fails to pay off in the case of women, who might leave and get married.

Dr Dorothee Wilms from the Federal Republic industrial institute in Cologne said: "The younger men who have now taken up key positions in companies are much more open about such matters". On the question of whether women in a firm should be given additional training in the firm's time and at the firm's expense business managements still have reservations.

"But women are still not prepared to join the battle for promotion. This is a hard battle, but not only for women," Dr. Wilms said.

Women who are keen to undertake further courses of education in order to keep abreast of things show little interest to do so when it is for promotion purposes. In management courses arranged in this country few women show sufficient interest to take part.

When a woman with academic qualifications has a family and can only work part-time she nearly always has to be content with a position that scarcely matches her qualifications.

"The greater the qualifications demanded by a profession, the less likely the profession will employ part-timers," said Luise Wittig, who works at the women's employment exchange of the labour office in Cologne.

The best chance is for women judges and officials. Since April last year they are allowed to do part-time work in almost all Federal states if they have to care for a child under sixteen. If part-time work is not permitted because it does not fit in with the work on hand of the employers they can take leave.

The lower the position in the administrative hierarchy the greater the chance of doing part-time work.

Returning to work after several years' break to bring up children is very difficult for women with academic training in many spheres.

Their family ties them to one town so they cannot scout around for a new position. They generally have to content themselves with auxiliary positions in academic professions. Exceptions that prove the rule are women teachers and women doctors.

Marie-Luise Wittig said: "Professions where there is a glut of women seeking work offer older women no chance at all. This applies to virtually to all positions."

Dr Eva Maurer of the Baden-Württemberg state labour office summed it up: "Women with academic qualifications who have given up work usually only try to take it up again when there is a crisis in their marriages. They know that they will find it difficult to fit in again after the long break."

Marianne Quoirin

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 November 1970)

Efforts to prepare convicts for life outside examined at Tutzing

The non-party "Public Spirit Committee" is preparing a campaign for 1971 to assist men released from prison to re-habilitate themselves once more in society. The campaign will be nation wide. Ministry of Justice experts have been considering the way petty offenders can be aided by ordinary citizens when they again enter society. The main points made in discussion were the need for rehabilitation centres, talks about problems and publications to aid the prisoner on release.

The central government, Federal states and local authorities "should provide job opportunities for released prisoners". This demand was made by approximately one hundred lawyers, prison officers, representatives from commerce and industry, psychologists and social workers at the Protestant Academy in Tutzing. They are giving support to the statement made by Federal President Gustav Heinemann. He said: "The State must start rehabilitation."

Spokesmen for various sectors of commerce and industry maintained that the results of employing ex-prisoners were extremely good in the Federal Republic. "Their lapses are quite normal errors. Their absences from work because of illness were fewer," a spokeman for an industrial concern in Berlin reported.

The personnel officer for another Berlin firm said: "A third of all newly released prisoners whom we took on stayed with us longer than a year. That is the normal figure for labour movement. In cases when there is disagreement and a normal worker would leave us ex-prisoners remain on the job."

Another spokesman who has had ex-prisoners in his firm for just over a year added: "In times of crisis I would rather dismiss foreign workers than ex-prisoners". The labour office makes the arrangements. A senior official from the prospective employers visits the man in prison. The normal terms of employment are offered.

In another Berlin firm employing 700 workers the view prevails that ex-prisoners have been very useful members of the firm. A spokesman said: "We have tried every trick imaginable to attract workers. We believe that it is the industrialist's duty to employ these people."

The major problem is not how to settle the men into new working conditions but how to prepare them for the time when their fellow workers learn of their past.

In practice it has been found that when workers learn of a man's past they leave their machines and demand that the ex-prisoner be dismissed.

When a man leaves prison he is found accommodation. He is advised not to speak about his past. But frequently there is a fuss. A man cannot control himself adequately. He has a few drinks and then says: "Do you know that in fact I have beaten up a couple of policemen?"

Someone from the workers council then steps in and tries to brush the matter aside but sometimes things do not turn out so fortunately.

One spokesman from a firm said: "Such secrecy is not necessary in our firm." A younger member of the discussion group said: "That is a game of hide and seek. You are putting the ex-prisoner in a glass case". Another said: "It isn't a question of categorising an asocial man but of categorising a man suffering from a difficulty in an asocial society."

Efforts were made to thrash out the difficulties in meetings of workers. But it was always the same points that were made. "It is all a question of time. For many people ex-prisoners are still like wild animals," one speaker said. If seventy per cent of the staff take part then the untrained minority is in a difficult position.

An appeal was made at the Tutzing meeting for trade unions to concern themselves more over the fate of ex-prisoners. One participant said: "We ought to concern ourselves with these men so that they do not once more steal from us."

It was the general view at Tutzing that when a man has found his feet in a job, acquired some esteem and made a success of things he is less likely to return to a previous mode of living.

The view was offered at Tutzing that prisons should not only "occupy a prisoner's time" but also train him for the time when he is released, giving him hope for the future.

Many prisoners can be offered work in industry while serving a sentence but this should be paid for at the prevailing job rate.

(DIE WELT, 24 November 1970)

■ SPORT

Gliding – a sport that is too little known

DIE ZEIT

This country's top glider pilots met a few weekends ago in Hamburg for the annual general meeting of the gliding section of the Federal Republic Aero Club.

They were all there, from Hanna Reitsch, who flew her first world record in 1932 and set up a new record to win the national award this season, ex-world champions Ernst Günter Haase and Heinz Huth and reigning world record-holders Klaus Holighaus, Gerhard Waibel and Hans-Werner Grosse to this year's world champion, Helmut Reichmann.

There was no shortage of topics to discuss either. The main problem with which gliding has to cope is the growing number of air space restrictions made necessary by the steady increase in civil and military aviation.

The glider pilots would also welcome a greater degree of independence within the aero club in order better to represent their own interests.

Then there was the debate on new competition conditions to offset the advantage large and expensive gliders have over smaller, relatively inexpensive models with a smaller wing-span.

And there were many more points discussed during the three days of the conference. All were passed on to the aero club in the form of recommendations, since the glider pilots do not have the power of decision any more than motorised fliers, model aero enthusiasts, balloonists or parachutists in the Federal Republic Aero Club. All are sub-sections of the club, which represents them all internationally as a member of the International Aviation Federation.

Glider pilots accordingly support plans to transform the aero club into the nominal representation of independent member sections.

This country's 25,000 glider pilots may not live in a world of their own but they cannot be said to be in the public limelight either, and they are doing little to change the situation.

Yet they hardly need to hide their light under a bushel. At international level they are among the most successful sporting disciplines this country has. Despite the strongest international competition they were, for instance, more successful than the country's footballers, about whom the papers never cease reporting.

At the world championship in Marfa, Texas, 28-year-old Esslingen teacher Helmut Reichmann became world champion in the standard class and 47-year-old Lübeck textiles merchant Hans-Werner Grosse runner-up in the open championship.

What is more, several world records have been broken this year. Grosse flew 1,031 kilometres (645 miles) to a pre-arranged destination. Klaus Holighaus and Walter Neubert bettered the existing records for the 500-kilometre point-to-point triangle.

This is not to mention a whole series of surprising national records set up by old hand Hanna Reitsch, Dr Wolfgang Gross of Cologne, Frankfurt student Jochen von Kalckreuth and Marianne Deutschmann, the flying secretary.

Yet not one of these records has been given much publicity and glider pilots would almost seem not to be interested in publicity. Idealists and genuine amateurs, they have neither spectators nor applause and see nothing of the moneybags used to promote other disciplines.

"My world championship title not only earned me not a penny, it cost me a good deal of money to enter," world champion Helmut Reichmann stated at a press conference. "Gliding is not expensive but at the highest levels it could hardly be called inexpensive either.

"Adding everything together I reckon gliding costs me around 5,000 Marks a year, largely due to overland flights and the cost of shipping the glider back to home base.

"At that I don't even own a glider of my own. I couldn't afford one. A modern high-performance glider costs between 25,000 and 30,000 Marks."



Gliders in mountainous terrain

(Photo: Conti-Press)

"Gliding is not in favour with public fund-providers," said Seff Künz, chairman of the aero club gliding commission. "Probably because it is not an Olympic discipline.

"In 1936 it figured among the preliminaries to the Berlin Olympics. I took part myself. An the following year the International Olympic Committee decided in Cairo to make gliding a full Olympic discipline.

"After the war it was eliminated again, though, and the aero club's application for gliding to be one of the sports figured in the preliminaries to the 1972 Munich Olympics was rejected by the organising committee."

The honour was awarded to badminton and water-skiing instead. Yet gliding is a sport sired on the bare plateau of the Rhön in this country fifty years ago. It has since spread all over the world.

With 25,000 flying members, 3,500 gliders and 600 airstrips the Federal Republic Aero Club is the largest association of its kind in the world.

Not only this country's glider pilots but also the glider designers and manufacturers lead the world. Eighty per cent of participants at the world championships in Texas flew German gliders.

Harry H. E. Gehm

(DIE ZEIT, 27 November 1970)

Pairs may save the ice-skaters' bacon

According to a public opinion poll 54 per cent of a cross-section of the general public consider ice-skating to be the sport most popular among people in this country.

At international level, though, this country has been an also-ran for the past ten years or so. The Federal Republic Ice-Skating Union (DEU) is pinning all its hopes at present on Angelika and Erich Buck of Augsburg, the brother and sister who were runners-up to the reigning world champions in the dance.

"We have no hope of winning medals at the 1972 winter Olympics in Sapporo," DEU president Fritz Geiger of Oberstdorf admits here and now. The only discipline in which this country might stand a chance of winning a medal, dancing, is not an Olympic one.

At the European championships in Zurich at the beginning of February and the world championships in Lyons at the end of the same month the Bucks will probably be the only medal-winners from this country.

The prospects of solo skaters from this country bringing home medals are dim indeed and unless Almut Lehmann and Herbert Wiesinger of Riessersee and Frankfurt do a good deal better there will be little joy in pair-skating either.

"The two of them have made great strides on last year," DEU national coach Erich Zeller of Garmisch-Partenkirchen says, and as Bassler and Rausch of Mannheim are to stay together despite all rumours to the contrary it is hoped that the pairs will pull something out of the bag after all.

"Pairs-skating," Fritz Geiger notes, "is a tradition in this country and accords with the German mentality." Where, then, does the shoe pinch?

"In comparison with other top-ranking countries, such as the GDR and the Soviet Union," he puts it, "training conditions here are wretched.

"We lack training centres in conurbations, in Munich, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt and the North. We need training rinks thirty metres by sixty, heated and closed to the general public so that we can get on with the job. So far we have merely been allowed a pittance at municipal rinks."

The DEU, with an annual budget of only 230,000 Marks, can but hope that something will come of the youngsters coached by some sixty trainers in this country and West Berlin.

Dancing has made great strides since Betty Callaway, the world's best ice dancing instructor, came to this country but as Zeller himself admits, "The new generation will not hit the headlines until after 1972."

At the DEU trials in Garmisch the youngsters were in some cases better than the seniors at free-skating. The promising fourteen- and fifteen-year-olds are Gertie Schanderl of Munich, Isabell de Navarre of Bad Tölz, Dagmar Lurz of Dortmund, Schnapper of Mannheim and Judith Bayer of Riessersee.

Champion Klaus Grimmelt of Düsseldorf has improved but will not, pundits feel, make the international grade. Promising youngsters there are, though: thirteen-year-old Erich Reifschneider of Nauheim and sixteen-year-old Harald Kuhn of Munich.

"The boys are outstanding free-skaters and can already perform the complicated double jumps prescribed in figure-skating," Zeller says.

"What we need are training facilities and a boarding school," he adds, sounding the same note as DEU President Geiger. Oberstdorf has already offered a site for a boarding school but there is still a long way to go before the project is given the go-ahead by the Bavarian Ministry of Education.

For the European championships this country is allowed to enter one man, two women, three pairs and three dance couples, for the world championships one man, one woman, two pairs and three dance couples.

"Our main emphasis will be on pair-skating and dancing," the DEU comments.

Herbert Bögel

(DIE WELT, 27 November 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
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Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guyana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.60
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
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Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
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New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.65
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.60
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw. 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.60
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d